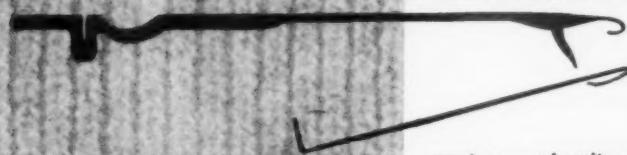


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Knitted Outerwear Times



the official publication of the

national knitted outerwear association

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Vol. 29

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1960

No. 34

Ladies' Sweater Market Expects Buying In Depth

A survey of the women's sweater market presents an array of mixed trends not typical for this time of the season but fundamentally bolstered by a pervasive spirit of optimism.

The optimism for the most part is not based on the volume of retail purchasing to date, but rather on the feeling that buying in depth, which has been delayed in many areas, is soon bound to make itself felt. Price lines are all holding firm in the expectation that such demands will be more massive than present preparations can satisfy, and shortages are therefore likely to develop.

Although women's sweater firms seem unanimous in thus assessing the outlook, their experience up to the present point

of the season has been somewhat varied. While firms producing higher priced merchandise report good sales to date with figures in some cases ahead of last year, the bookings of firms offering lower-priced sweaters were less favorable.

It may be surmised that an appreciable component of the good business written by popular and higher priced houses represented skirts sold in sweater - match combinations, which are enjoying high popularity. It is still an open question whether sweaters alone, if the non-sweater components were subtracted, would be ahead of last year in the upper brackets. In the lower price ranges, the feeling is that store purchasing has been restricted by merchandise managers, that merchandise is moving better off retail counters than off suppliers' shelves, and that the turning point is bound to occur soon

(Continued on Page 27)

Tariff Protests Stir Knitwear And Other Branches Of Textile Trade

Trade comment on the case presented by the National Knitted Outerwear Association to the U. S. Tariff Commission last week, asking relief from the increasing influx of foreign competition, centered chiefly on the new data showing that a large part of the full-fashioned sweater market has been occupied by foreign-made garments.

It had for some time been felt that comparisons between import figures and the undifferentiated total of all sweaters made in the United States failed accurately to describe the injury to the market which sweater men said they knew from their own experience to be a manifest fact. Such comparisons were faulty because the total of domestic sweater production included many types not directly competitive with those entering from abroad, and those components of the total were deemed simply irrelevant.

NKOA Survey Cited

But with the survey of full-fashioned sweater production in the United States as conducted recently by the Association, the true extent of the sweater market invasion by foreign competitors has been more clearly drawn. Virtually all sweaters imported into this country are full-fashioned, and the proper comparison is, therefore, held to be one made with full-fashioned sweaters produced in this country. Such a comparison shows, as was pointed out by Sidney S. Korzenik, executive director and counsel of the National Knitted Outerwear Association, at hearings held in Washington last week, that Japanese sweaters made of wool and related fibers are approaching a figure equivalent to nearly 40 percent of the domestic production of full-

fashioned garments of similar types.

(Ed. Note: The full text of Mr. Korzenik's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.)

Spinners serving the knitted outerwear industry confessed that they also were somewhat startled to note that the total poundage of wool knitted outerwear imported into the United States not only far exceeded the total imports of wool knitting yarns, but represented nearly one-third of the volume of knitting yarns made wholly or chiefly of wool consumed by the domestic industry.

Other Industries Testify

Meanwhile, during the past week hearings before the United States Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information continued with respect to other articles on the list of those announced for consideration at the tariff negotiations to be commenced at Geneva later this year. The classifications of knitted outerwear and knitted cloth were among 2500 articles listed for possible tariff reduction in the announcement made by the State Department, and the number of protests by interested industry groups is said to be greater than ever before.

Robert D. McCabe, managing director of the Underwear Institute, asked a continuation

(Continued on Page 21)

College Shops' Review

Knit Coordinates Cut Campus Capers In Big Variety Of Stylistic Innovations

EVEN before the summer has reached its height college wardrobes are being actively planned and purchased for the fall term. Most major New York department stores opened their college shops in early August. Following the collegiate and seasonal motifs, pennants wave on prominent walls and bright autumn leaves give hints of falling everywhere.

Campus life becomes commercial. Coeds act as salesgirls to assist fellow student in wardrobe selection but only after voicing their increasingly important opinions for store buyers.

Emphasis On Coordinates

Emphasis this year has been placed on coordinates for practical fashion. Mix match ideas

however include more than a single blouse and skirt or skirt and sweater combination. The consumer is carried right around a color wheel of variations on a single theme in many separate pieces. Sweaters in bulky or flat knit, wool jerseys, knit jackets and bulky knit, lined wool jackets complement skirts of solid tweed, plaid, or checked

(Continued on Page 23)



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*See Page T-86.

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Knitted Outerwear Times

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The Knitted Outerwear Times being the official publication of the National Knitted Outerwear Association, is exclusively devoted to the dissemination of information, the exchange of opinion, the stimulation of trade, and the general improvement of the knitted outerwear industry in accordance with the Association's basic objectives as expressed in the preamble of its by-laws.

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Next Week

"Dyeing And Wet Processing Review"

Knit Yardgoods**Shipments In 1959 At Record High**

NEW light on trends in knitted yardgoods for outer apparel is shed by the 1959 statistical report on Knit Cloth for Sale recently released by the Bureau of Census. The statistical summary is the first which gives a detailed breakdown of figures in the different trade classifications by fiber content as recommended by the National Knitted Outerwear Association. The new method of classification, requested by the Association and now to be incorporated in these annual reports, according to Sidney S. Korzenik, NKOA executive director and counsel, should make these annual compilations on knitted yardgoods far more valuable to members of the industry in charting production trends and preparing output schedules.

As a result of the new classifications proposed by the Association and adopted by the Census Bureau, Mr. Korzenik added, "it is now possible to obtain authoritative figures on high-pile knitted fabrics as well as the proportion which wool, cotton and the acrylic fibers represent of knitted dress and suiting fabrics."

The detailed fiber breakdown was also recommended by the Association for the circular knitted shirt category. However, only a figure for knitted shirt fabrics wholly of cotton is reported. The individual statistics for the other fibers in the knitted shirt classification are combined to avoid, according to the Census Bureau, disclosing shipment totals for individual companies.

Shipments of outerwear fabrics, exclusive of glove materials, in 1959 stood at the all-time high of 85,094,000 pounds, 11 percent higher than shipments in the previous year, and almost 45 percent in excess of shipments in 1955.

High Pile Fabrics

During 1959 the knit cloth branch of the industry turned out close to 14,000,000 pounds of high-pile knitted fabrics. Virtually all of these fur-like materials are produced on the sliver knitting principle and represent for the most part blends of Orlon and Dynel or Acrilan and Dynel. The Orlon and Acrilan fibers are used primarily in the face of these high-pile materials and the Dynel is used as the backing yarn. The figure

did in the preceding year. The knitted shirt shipments last year totaled 39,018,000 pounds. Of this figure, almost three-fourths, 28,889,000 pounds were cotton fabrics and the balance fabrics made of wool, acrylic fibers and other fibers and mixtures. No separate figures are reported for these other fiber categories in accordance with Census Bureau policy of combining figures to avoid disclosure of individual company shipments.

Warp Knit Fabrics

In the section of the report devoted to warp knitted fabrics, information is also given on shipments of tricot and Raschel outerwear materials. In 1959 warp knitters shipped 4,415,000 pounds of outerwear fabrics as against a total of 3,650,000 pounds of such fabric in 1958. Of the total warp knitted outerwear fabrics shipped last year, 1,902,000 pounds were mainly nylon fabrics; 1,342,000 pounds chiefly rayon fabrics; and 1,171,000 pounds were knitted of other yarns.

Raschel knitters during 1959 shipped 4,823,000 pounds of corset fabrics and 3,564,000 pounds of lace material. Raschel knit laces have been gaining steadily each year and for many end-uses are replacing Levers laces. The shipment figure for knitted laces produced in 1959 on Raschel machines represents a 40 percent gain over shipments of these laces in 1958.

Raschel mills also went ahead in their shipments of nettings, including shoe nettings. Shipments of these fabrics totaled 2,438,000 pounds, as compared with 1,859,000 pounds.

Shipments of Circular Knit Outerwear Fabrics

(1955 to 1959)

Year	Total (Thousands of pounds)
1959	85,094
1958	76,940
1957	66,327
1956	64,495
1955	58,848



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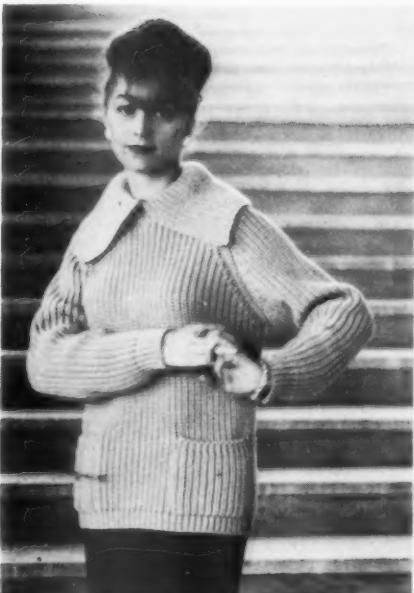
Bulkies Sport Collars In Wide Variety Of Styles



Simplicity keynotes a bare black pullover topped only by an outsized collar and capped with extra long sleeves.



This collared cardigan in bulky black may be worn alone and undecorated, illuminated with jewelry or as a jacket.



Hip height pockets and a big, wide collar adorn this simple long sleeve pullover created from a ribbed fabric. Dolman sleeves are an added feature.



Its smooth fabric is echoed in the smooth and simple lines of this long sleeve pullover, highlighted only by a shoulder width, turned over collar.



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Italian Men's Sweater Styles**Casual Creations Are Featured For Winter Wear**

This novelty pullover features a bold white plunging line around its collared and open neck.

This casual, collared cardigan of closely ribbed fabric may be worn by itself. Demand also calls for jacket usage.



Bold horizontal stripes and black trimming make white brighter in a long sleeve v-neck novelty pullover for casual wear.

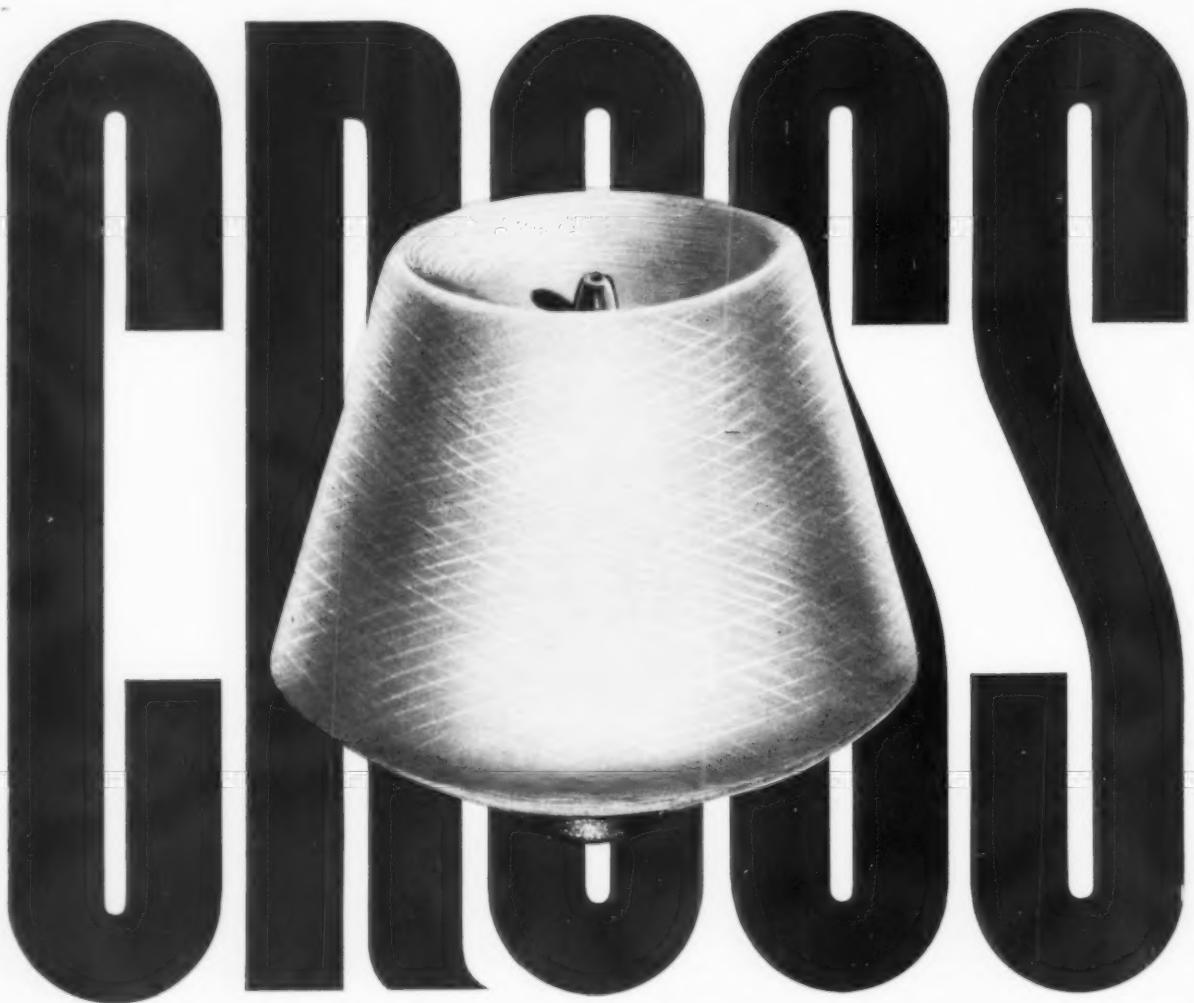


This long sleeve collared knit shirt is highlighted with vertical ribbed stripes on chest, back and sleeves.



The ribbing in this collared, long sleeved novelty pullover rises to a white border which focuses on a deep v-neck.

Horizontal stripes alternate with diamond shapes and jagged lines to ornament a collared, open neck ski sweater.



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Knitting Principles

Fundamentals of Warp Knit Engineering—Part 2

By A. REISFELD
Director, Research and Development
Gehring Textiles, Inc.

WARP knitting equipment is capable of turning out a host of fabrics, nets, laces and other products in a variety of weights, textures and patterns ranging from gossamer veiling to coarse rugs. In between these two extremes there are scores of articles like underwear materials, elastic foundation cloths, meshes for curtains, shoes, millinery, camouflage, mosquitoes, fishing, dye nettings, hammocks, scrim, various types of laces, trims, strapping, tapes, bands, fabrics for gloves, bed sheets, linens, drapes, backings, quilting and many others too numerous to mention.

SCOPE OF WARP KNITTING—Almost all of the articles mentioned can be simulated or even emulated in performance or appearance by counterparts made on one or more of the other systems of cloth manufacture—warp knitting, weaving, lace making, braiding and knotting. As already pointed out, warp knitting does not constitute in the majority of cases the most economical medium of cloth fabrication. Thus, warp knit products must offer certain functional, fashion or novelty advantages over competitive articles in order to command the higher price at which they have to be sold. For example, tricot jersey has been accepted as a standard material for ladies' underwear, although it is more expensive than the comparable woven or wavy knitted cloth. The popularity of tricot jersey for underwear is due to such desirable properties as elasticity, porosity, snugness, fit, softness and run and fray resistance. In this application tricot is definitely superior to woven or wavy knitted fabrics and can, therefore, be marketed at a higher price. The staple tricot underwear fabrics made in 55 denier acetate and 15 to 40 denier nylon are not within the scope of circular knitting. Wavy fabrics made of such fine and smooth materials would be too prone to running and snagging; moreover, their cover is insufficient to qualify for use in underwear.

On the other hand, an article such as a dress shirt is beyond the scope of tricot fabric, at least in this country. Shirting fabric must be rigid, smooth in texture and thin. The stabilized

tricot constructions, although rigid enough, are at the same time too bulky, heavy, impermeable and exhibit a rib-like texture. In this end-use, tricot would merely be attempting to simulate the properties of a cheaper and more suitable woven material.

For polo shirts, however, tricot is again superior to many woven fabrics on account of its elasticity and comfort during strenuous physical activity. Yet a tricot polo shirt must compete against a cheaper wavy knitted garment and can do so only if it has certain attractive fashion or functional characteristics not available on the wavy knitted basis.

Wherever a woven or circular knitted fabric performs satisfactorily in a given application, there is little point to supplant it with tricot unless the latter can offer certain definite fashion or performance advantages over the other less expensive material.

This applies also to Raschel knitted fabrics. Raschel tulles and meshes, although inferior in appearance to equivalent bobbinet products, are nevertheless widely used because of their lower cost. Similarly, Raschel lace, while not as attractive and

esthetically perfect as Leavers lace, has gained universal acceptance thanks to its price advantage. The same holds true too in power net fabrics for foundation garments. In this product area Raschel cloth has now become the standard.

Whereas tricot fabrics were able to establish themselves in the underwear and outerwear trade primarily by the virtue of their functional properties, Raschel nets and laces penetrated markets hitherto dominated by Leavers or bobbinet branches because of their economy. It does not mean, however, that all of the many articles the Raschel machine is able to produce enjoy superiority over competitive materials in price or functional properties. Far from it. For example, attractive sweater fabrics may be knit on a Raschel basis with reasonable speed and moderate cost. Yet circular wavy knitting machines are better suited for production of sweaters and are preferred to Raschels for these items. A circular unit can knit a tubular sweater-length complete with welt, rib border and drawthread at a rate of one per minute while using cheaper yarn, due to heavier count. A Raschel machine cannot knit such a semi-finished garment, and the fabrics it turns out are more expensive and inferior in elasticity to the wavy knitted product. It is logical, therefore, that wavy knitting machines should capture the bulk of the sweater trade, leaving to

the Raschel machine only a minor share of certain unusually patterned articles which sell because of their novelty appeal.

On the other hand, the Raschel industry supplies a very large volume of sweater and dress trims in the form of strapping, bands and borders. Here the knitter can capitalize on the great facility and economy with which the Raschel machine is able to produce any kind of strapping and kindred article. In this case the Raschel system is more suitable for the manufacture of these items than the flatbed or circular knitting methods.

The enterprising wavy knitter should temper his enthusiasm when attempting to copy or emulate the popular fabrics on the market with a careful consideration of all relevant factors, such as cost of raw material, economy of production, functional performance, ease of cutting, sewing and handling. It may well be, after calculating all the costs involved, that the wavy knitted product is found to be not really competitive.

The wavy knitting industry should always be aware of the great ingenuity exhibited by circular knitters when it comes to copying a successful wavy product. Not infrequently an article of merit evolved by the wavy knitter has been copied by his circular competitors, who as a rule manage to capture a substantial, if not an overwhelming, share of the market.

(Continued on Page 33)

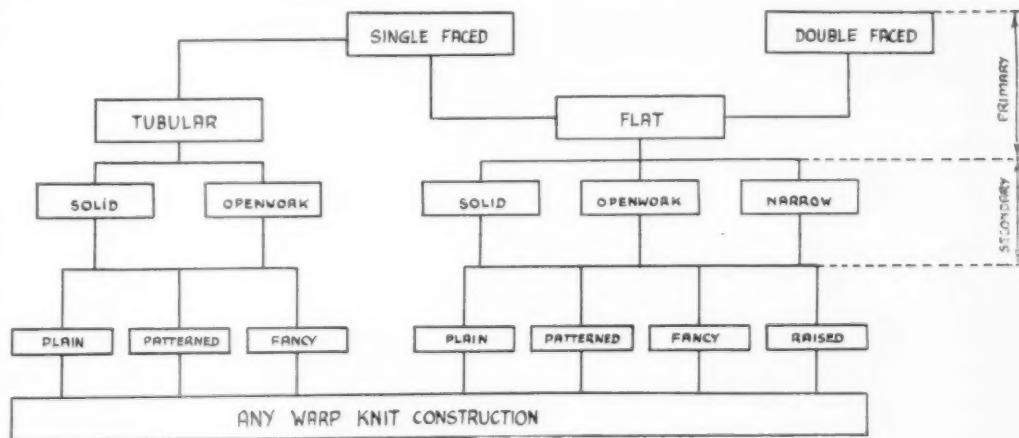


FIGURE 1

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Men's And Boys'**Early Back-to-School Sales Indicate
Sweater Season Will Reach New High**

Back-to-school sales of men's and boys' sweaters are going to be better than ever, according to early season indications. A random sample of leading stores here shows bulky knits and cardigan models strong, bright colors predominating, and wool preferred to all other fibers.

Macy's is looking forward to the biggest sweater year in its history. Sales are running ahead of last year and the higher-priced—\$30 and \$40—garments are moving faster. Price appears to be no object. The high V-neck in a long-sleeve pullover and six-, seven- and eight-button cardigans are the most popular, in contrast with last year's preference for the four- and five-buttoners.

Bulkies are outpacing flat knits by a good margin, although the latter remain popular with older men. A style trend is discerned by Macy's in the teenagers marked preference for oversize bulkies, which combine with tight-fitting trousers for a dumpy look.

Seventy percent of Macy's

sweater business is all-wool. In the lower-priced lines, Orlon and wool combinations are selling well.

Olive and gold are the favorite colors.

Promotions are planned for October, which will be guided by the store's determination of what the September customers prefer.

At Wallachs Empire State store, bulkies are the best sellers. A trend toward shawl collars is evident. Pullovers are selling better this year than last and cardigans are coming up strong. A modified boat neck, a relative newcomer, is doing nicely. Cardigans with shawl collars are going fastest with the boat neck pullover a runner-up.

Wool is big, but Orlon and wool combinations are also do-

ing well. The store has found a good early response to a mohair and wool combination.

In colors, gold, olive, brass, tobacco and a deep toned multi-colored hues are the favorites.

As promotion, Wallachs offers the back-to-school trade a special consultation service. By sending in the name of his school to Wallachs main office, a student receives a complete list of every kind of garment, including knitwear, that is popular at the particular school. Wallachs keeps a complete up-to-date file in every school in the country.

Brooks Brothers is expecting a good fall after an excellent spring. The strongest new trend is in cardigans. Bulkies are selling well. Shetlands are a big item here, as usual. The store's trade favors wool. It maintains four styles in bulkies and about 15 in regular knits, all of which are active sellers.

Multiple purchases, always a common occurrence at Brooks, are slightly higher this year.

At Saks Fifth Avenue, bulkies are strong and flat knits coming on in what is expected to be one of the store's best

sweater seasons. Shetlands are excellent. The lighter but not too bright colors are in demand. Pullovers are stronger than cardigans here. Wool is the only fiber carried.

B. Altman & Co. finds it a little early to predict the future but they are anticipating a good season, based on last year's results. The store is counting on bulkies and shawl collars. Pullovers will be a big item, but expectations are high for cardigans. As in the other stores, wool is the chief item. The burnished tones and the olives are the preferred colors.

**New Parts Catalog Issued
By N. Y. Pressing Co.**

New York Pressing Machinery Corporation has announced publication of its new Parts and Accessory Catalog. The catalog is the first in a series of catalogs to be issued during New York Pressing Machinery Corporation's 50th anniversary year.

It includes parts for New Yorker and Hoffman foot presses, boilers and controls, pressing irons and parts, vacuum systems, steam bucks.

SWEATERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING

Whether you are golfing, sailing or just loafing, nothing, but nothing, gives you the same comfort and casual look as a well designed and well made sweater.

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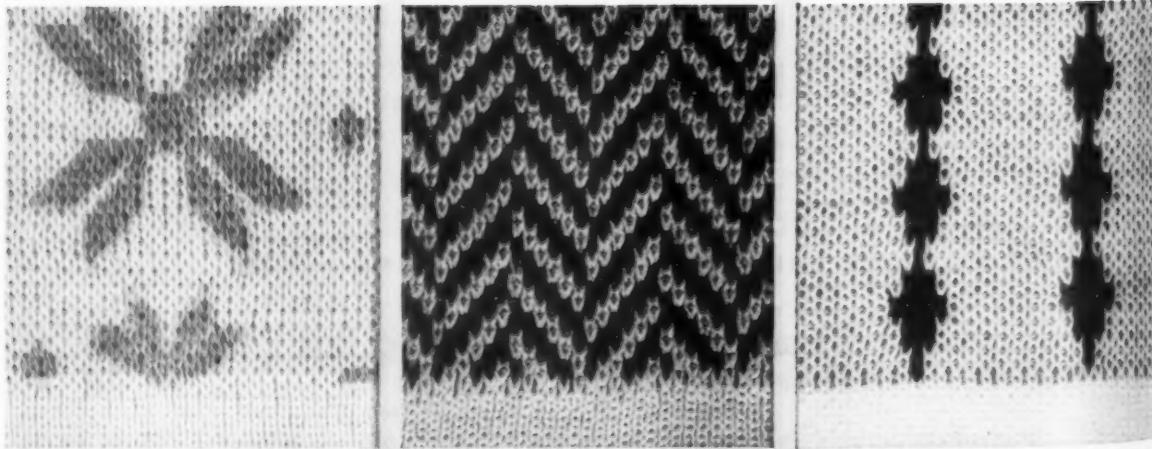
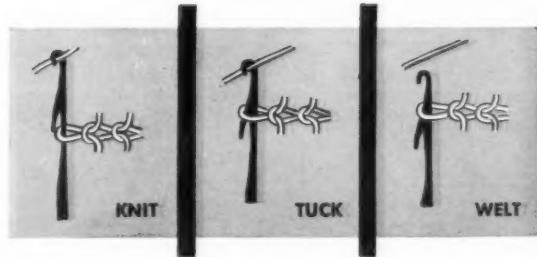
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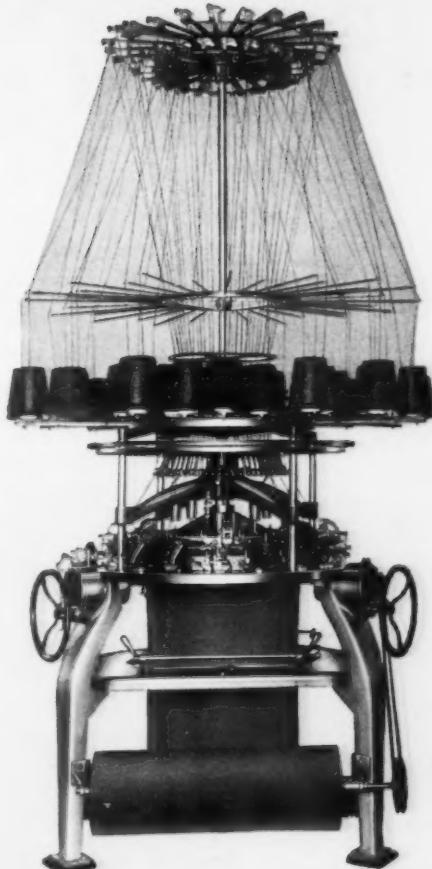
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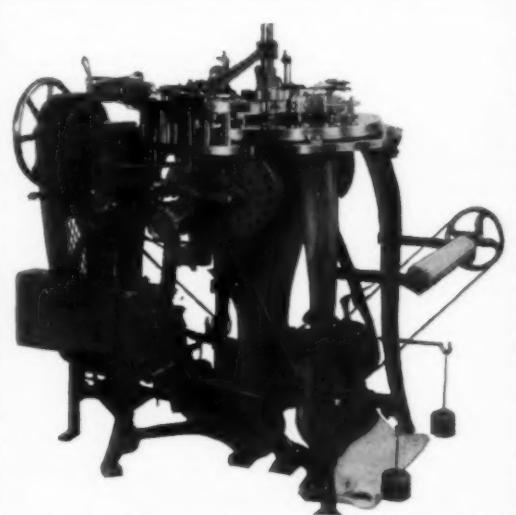


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STATEMENT
in behalf of the
**NATIONAL KNITTED
OUTERWEAR ASSOCIATION**
to the
**UNITED STATES TARIFF
COMMISSION**
and the
**COMMITTEE
FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION**
by
SIDNEY S. KORZENIK
Executive Director and Counsel

August 11, 1960

Government Hearings

Text Of NKOA Statement On Effects Of Foreign Imports

THIS statement is made in behalf of the National Knitted Outerwear Association, an organization whose members produce chiefly sweaters and a variety of other products of knitted outer apparel, including knitted shirts, infants' knitwear, knitted headwear and knitted fabric.

The unity of the industry lies in the fact that all of these products stem from the knitting process and that they are made for outerwear use, that their manufacturing technologies are closely allied, and that the general conditions of production are similar.

The industry is characteristically small-business in nature. Considering knitted outerwear apparel alone, and not including knitted fabrics for sale as such, the industry gives a livelihood to approximately 65,000 men and women in 1,100 manufacturing enterprises in various parts of the country. As will be noted, the average manufacturer employs less than 60 persons. Capital resources of the average firm are usually quite restrictive even for its limited operations. The industry is highly competitive and despite the recent rise in its total output, its operations have been based on close tolerances and, as will presently be seen, its profit margins have in recent years been consistently dwindling.

Poses Services Threat

We respectfully submit that the levels to which knitted outerwear duties have already been reduced have hurt domestic industry and have exposed it to threat of further and serious injury; and we therefore urge that no additional concessions be granted with respect to any of the following classifications presently under consideration:

KNITTED OUTERWEAR

Tariff

Paragraph No.	Description
1114 (d)—	Outerwear and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for:

also provided for:
Hats, bonnets, caps, berets and similar articles, valued not over \$2 per pound; infants' outerwear (including hats, bonnets, caps, berets and similar articles, and sweaters), valued over \$2 per pound; sweaters and other outerwear (except hats, bonnets, caps, berets and similar articles) not for infants, valued over \$2

Reproduced here is the full text of the statement by Sidney S. Korzenik, executive director and counsel of the National Knitted Outerwear Association, to the U. S. Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information at the hearings held on August 11. Because of the importance of Mr. Korzenik's statement, it is being published as a special supplement in this week's issue.

The area in which foreign imports have thus far been concentrated is that of knitted outerwear wholly or in chief value of wool. The total entries in all categories of wool knitted outerwear under Paragraph 1114(d) have since 1955 mounted consistently and substantially as indicated by the figures in Table I.

400 Percent Increase

It will be noted that the volume of such imports as measured in poundage increased within this interval to approximately 400 percent of the 1955 level, while its value has nearly doubled. The difference in the rate of increase between the two is to be accounted for by the increasing contribution made to the total by low-priced Japanese goods in displacement of articles coming in greater proportion during the earlier years from

other foreign sources. Clearly, nothing here indicates that existing tariff rates provide any impediment to the free influx of wool knitted outerwear from abroad; and even if existing tariffs remain unchanged, forces presently in operation will cause this import volume to expand further.

In the foregoing grouping of wool knitted outerwear imports, the largest classification is that consisting of articles valued over \$5 per pound. The United Kingdom used to lead in the export of such commodities to the American market. Indeed, the concessions negotiated in the reduction of the tariff applicable to this classification were originally made in favor of Britain. But in recent years they operated to the detriment of Britain as well as of our own domestic

TABLE I
Total of Wool Outerwear of All Kinds Imported Into the United States*

	Pounds	Value
1955	1,376,637	\$18,230,876
1956	2,534,353	26,780,565
1957	2,688,273	25,682,437
1958	3,127,571	24,819,090
1959	4,833,009	35,433,383

Source: FT 110 Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

*Included in these totals are the following: Schedule A Commodity numbers: 3637 209, 3637 330, 3637 350, 3637 450, 3637 500, 3637 700, 3637 830, 3637 840, 3637 880, 3637 900.

TABLE II
**Imports of Outerwear, Knit or Crocheted, Wholly or
 in Chief Value of Wool, Valued Over \$5 per Pound**

Year	Total		United Kingdom		Japan	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
1947	189,126	\$2,583,587	172,994	\$2,390,463
1948	230,029	3,092,808	196,694	2,787,504
1949	265,400	3,751,511	210,218	3,144,302
1950	510,528	6,256,397	378,146	4,754,933
1951	636,312	9,512,613	419,733	7,155,122	4,000	\$36,000
1952	708,844	11,304,109	451,055	7,550,184	8,000	91,000
1953	921,820	14,145,202	588,254	9,229,729	6,000	81,000
1954	941,000	14,455,000	517,244	8,416,192	51,662	365,372
1955	1,160,532	17,408,254	438,073	7,820,119	234,344	2,067,543
1956	2,172,854	25,309,280	476,601	8,423,569	1,007,539	7,422,651
1957	2,206,652	23,740,846	407,090	6,788,202	970,983	7,362,821
1958	2,287,899	21,577,703	395,189	5,264,884	963,226	6,942,186
1959	3,228,601	29,322,000	476,255	6,240,188	1,303,066	9,180,151

Source: FT 110 Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.
Schedule A Commodity No. 3637 850 up to 1953; and 3637 840 and 3637 860 for the years thereafter.

producers. Japanese competition defeated Britain in our market, to say nothing of the injury to American manufacturers. The result was that Japan, which in 1954 exported relatively insignificant quantities in this category has forged ahead and is now the major supplier as measured both in value and in pounds, having displaced the United Kingdom from its former premier position, as the data in Table II indicates.

It is apparent from the foregoing that the imports from the United Kingdom in this major category rose consistently after 1947 until the first encounter was made in the United States market with Japanese competition in this field in 1954. Thereafter, a decline set in as a result thereof and the Japanese total has risen rapidly.

General business conditions caused by the recession at the close of 1957 and during 1958 account for the accentuated decline in the British figures in 1958 and they were partly the cause for the temporary halt in the increase of Japanese imports which resumed their rise immediately thereafter. With the general business upturn in 1959, imports from the United Kingdom nevertheless scarcely returned to the level of 1956, whereas Japanese imports continued to soar to a new peak.

The term "knitted outerwear" comprehends a diversity of products, the chief among them being sweaters. Since 1954, the Department of Commerce has segregated data on wool sweaters valued over \$5 a pound from other knitted outerwear in this category. The figures in Table III with respect to sweaters of wool over \$5 per pound demonstrate the same trend as is reflected above.

Again, from the foregoing it will be seen that while the total unit volume of sweater imports, as measured in pounds, was temporarily affected by general economic conditions in the domestic market during the recession of late 1957 and 1958, existing tariffs on sweaters valued over \$5 per pound have in no way inhibited the increase in this classification when general business activity was resumed. It will also be noted that even the entry of a relatively small quantity of Japanese sweaters into the domestic market in 1954 was sufficient to disrupt buying from other sources, aborting the growth of British trade in such commodities and producing a reversal in the previous trend of imports from the United Kingdom.

Japanese Competition Effect

These consequences of Japanese competition in the American market were not difficult to foresee at that time, in the light of shockingly low Japanese prices. In a statement which we made to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in November 1955, we pointed out that the growing invasion of the American sweater market by Japanese exporters would not only work a severe injury upon the American industry but to the British export trade for whose benefit previous tariff cuts on commodities in this category had been made.

We were not alone in that opinion. The anxiety of Britain's knitting industry over Japanese competition in the American market was expressed by Charles D. Oliver, head of one of the leading Scottish sweater concerns, who was quoted in a London dispatch of the New

York Times on March 5, 1955 as saying: "Since my last visit to America a year ago, foreign competition—particularly Japanese—has noticeably increased. To describe it as a menace is not enough, because to my mind the word 'menace' implies a threat to the future. Japanese competition exists now . . ." He added that it "should shock everyone in this country [Britain] because, whether they know it or not, their standard of living depended on Britain's ability to meet this type of competition."

We point to the stifling effect of Japanese competition upon previously thriving British trade only because that consequence of Japanese imports is so transparently clear from these data. When British producers who were able to make such headway in our market against the competition from American manufacturers were themselves displaced by Japanese competition, the mounting difficulties of American producers may be inferred. A more direct demonstration of the fact that the injury suffered by the American sweater industry was aggravated to serious proportions is offered below.

II. Japanese knitted outer-

TABLE IV

Japanese Export of Sweaters to the United States

Year	(Dozens) Wool and Related Fibers	Other Fibers
1954	13,611	31,000
1955	63,772	40,970
1956	261,534	75,849
1957	224,612	88,007
1958	242,151	57,943
Total 1959	294,800	73,700
First 6 months 1959	128,200	34,300
First 6 months 1960	204,200	50,100

wear has under existing tariffs come to occupy a substantial portion of the American market for directly competitive products.

While the foregoing statistics describe the volume of knitted outerwear imports in pounds, the Bureau of Census in its annual surveys reports the industry's production in dozens. Comparisons are thus rendered difficult without the interposition of a reliable conversion factor and also by additional problems raised by the fiber classifications of the data on domestic production. However, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry has issued data on the export of sweaters to the United States market expressed in dozens. Information from this Japanese source is summarized in Table IV above.

It is basic to an understanding of the sweater import problem to recognize that there are in general two types of sweaters: full-fashioned and cut-and-sewn. The full-fashioned garment is one whose parts are shaped in the knitting, whereas the other type consists of parts that have been sewn together after having been shaped by cutting. The two types are distinctly classified in the market and it is important for comparison purposes that this distinction be borne in mind.

Virtually all sweaters imported into the United States are full-fashioned, whether from Japan or other sources. Unfortunately, however, the United States Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce does not distinguish in its domestic production data between full-fashioned and cut-and-sewn sweaters. Both are lumped together.

In order to present a valid comparison, therefore, between the volume of imports and the

TABLE III

Imports of Outerwear, Knit or Crocheted, Wholly or in Chief Value of Wool, Valued Over \$5 per Pound
Sweaters Only

Year	Total		United Kingdom		Japan	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
1954	678,640	\$11,151,739	340,645	\$6,131,473	48,638	\$287,520
1955	896,380	13,837,150	307,624	5,910,944	221,996	1,941,682
1956	1,612,750	18,835,615	294,059	5,792,234	884,810	6,463,490
1957	1,578,514	16,425,891	215,834	3,733,176	924,876	7,057,568
1958	1,347,613	12,021,089	174,830	2,271,603	795,092	5,725,163
1959	1,845,969	15,312,324	174,181	2,405,049	1,209,126	8,487,992

Source: FT 110 Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.
Schedule A Commodity No. 3637 840.

domestic production, the National Knitted Outerwear Association has made a survey of full-fashioned sweater production (see Appendix A).

The attempt was made to gather data on domestic production by fiber categories consonant with American usage and likely to afford fiber groupings comparable to the Japanese data. It is common knowledge in the market that in 1957 and thereafter the Japanese abandoned the export of cashmere sweaters with which they first penetrated the American field. As cashmere exports from Japan were virtually non-existent in 1957 and thereafter, a comparable exclusion was made from American data. Further, it is not clear from the Japanese figures whether sweaters made of fur fiber blends are included in the class described as "wool and related fibers." But assuming that fur blends are included in this Japanese classification, the comparison of Japanese imports with domestic production yields the results in Table V.

It is believed that in 1957 and in 1958 the Japanese had not yet followed the American trade in the production of sweaters of fur-fiber blends, and Japanese figures for those years are believed, therefore, to represent sweaters for the most part made entirely of wool. Thus, it will be seen that in 1957, when the United States production of full-fashioned sweaters made entirely of wool and specialty fibers, excluding cashmere, amounted to 122,421 dozen, according to our survey (See Appendix A), Japanese exports of sweaters of wool and related fibers were 224,612 dozen, or 183 percent of the American total. This accounts for the fact that in the following year, 1958, the total United States production of full-fashioned sweaters made of the fibers described above declined to 105,267 (See Appendix A), while the Japanese exports rose to 230 percent of that figure, or 242,151 dozen. Japanese producers for the U.S. market have since 1958 increasingly penetrated the fur-blend sweater market.

Parenthetically, it may be noted from Table I that the quantity of knitting yarns made wholly or in chief value of wool and entering the United States

TABLE V
Comparison Between Japanese Sweater Exports Made of "Wool and Related Fibers" and United States Production of Full-Fashioned Sweaters Made of Wool, Wool Specialty Fibers and Fur-Blend Yarns, Not Including Cashmere

Year	U. S. Production	(Dozens)	
		Japanese Exports to United States	Percentage of Japanese to United States
1957	627,000	224,612	35.4
1958	610,000	242,151	39.6
1959	765,000	294,408	38.5

in the form of knitted outerwear under Paragraph 1114(d) amounted in 1959 to 4,833,000 pounds. Including ornamented wool outerwear entering under Paragraph 1529(a), the total is 5,320,192 pounds. According to our best estimate, the United States knitted outerwear industry's consumption in 1959 of domestically produced knitting yarns entirely or chiefly of wool amounted to 17,000,000 pounds (an estimate which is, incidentally, consistent with that of the Wool Bureau. See article by Ruth Jackendorf, director, Department of Economic Statistics, The Wool Bureau, Inc., Knitted Outerwear Times October 19, 1959, page 9).

Thus, wool knitted outerwear entering the United States from abroad reckoned only on a net weight basis represents nearly one-third of the total domestic consumption of comparable knitting yarns.

Finished Wool Knitwear

In 1959, 5,168,000 pounds of yarns chiefly or wholly of wool were imported into the United States. This includes both weaving and knitting yarns, no distinction being made in available data. On the likely assumption that most were weaving yarns, it may be concluded that knitting yarns of wool imported into the United States in finished knitted outerwear represents more than twice the amount of wool knitting yarns introduced for consumption here. Moreover, such yarns (except for the limited class of those made wholly or in chief value of angora rabbit hair) have, presumably for the protection of American wool manufacturers, have omitted from the list of announced articles to be considered for tariff negotiation. It is hardly consistent with this purpose to admit an increasing volume of such yarns in the form of finished knitwear.

APPENDIX A

On the Survey of Full Fashioned Sweater Production in the United States

For the purpose of obtaining information on the production of full-fashioned sweaters in the United States, the National Knitted Outerwear Association addressed questionnaires to all firms which, according to its files and according to the information received from machinery manufacturers, were at any time engaged in this type of production. Replies were received from companies whose total productive capacity as of December 31, 1958, amounted to 5,473 machine sections.

This is believed to constitute more than 90 percent of the machine capacity engaged in 1959 production. According to the annual survey published by the Textile Machine Works of Reading, Pennsylvania, and generally regarded by the trade as authoritative, the total capacity of the full-fashioned sweater industry of the United States at the close of 1957 was 5,800 machine sections. The publication of such annual surveys ceased after 1957. However, it is known, on the basis of direct inquiry made of those producing such machines (See Table VI herein), that the total number of additional machine sections acquired by the industry in 1958 and in 1959 was only 106.

It is fair to estimate that at least as many machine sections were taken out of operation for various reasons during this interval, so that the total machine capacity of the industry in 1959 was hardly changed at all from what it had been at the end of 1957, namely, 5,800 sections. The reports which we received provided the following totals:

TABLE A			
All Wool, Including Specialty Fibers, But Not Including Cashmere			
	1957	Fur Blends	Total
Women's and Misses'	80,060	469,046	549,106
Men's and Boys'	31,132	95	31,227
Total	111,192	469,141	580,333
	1958		
Women's and Misses'	76,213	470,697	546,910
Men's and Boys'	18,184	36	18,220
Total	94,397	470,733	565,130
	1959		
Women's and Misses'	117,917	575,557	693,474
Men's and Boys'	14,706	..	14,706
Total	132,623	575,557	708,180

On the basis of estimates concerning operations of firms not reporting, we have, for comparison purposes, increased the above totals obtained from the reports by 8 per cent, a margin conservatively large in the light of the foregoing machinery data; and the totals thus increased appear in Table V of the brief.

It is probable that the totals for 1959 production are more complete than the data for the earlier years. The survey was made in early 1960, and the figures of firms which were in production in 1957 or in 1958 and had since then gone out of business were no longer available. Firms reporting were those still in operation in early 1960. This and other factors indicate that the domestic production figures in Table V should possibly be somewhat higher for 1957 and 1958, and the ratio of Japanese imports to American production would, if corrected, tend to show a more distinct rise during this interval.

III The effect of substantial imports of Japanese goods in every fiber branch of the industry that they have entered has been not only to hurt the American producer but to hurt the market generally.

Within the broad classifications of wool referred to above, there are distinct types which United States producers promoted, developed and then, upon entry by Japanese competitors, retreated from and abandoned. Unfortunately, the fine breakdowns of the general figures stated above are not available, but the facts are common knowledge in the industry.

Disruptively low prices were the means, of course, by which Japanese competition so rapidly penetrated the American market. Their low prices also explain why the areas of knitwear trade which Japanese competition successively exploited were left less attractive and less capable of absorbing either American or Japanese products. When American producers promote an article, retailers are usually interested, and Japanese competitors can invade that market by underselling domestic manufacturers. But when American producers are eventually forced to quit that competitive area and no longer promote such merchandise, retail interest slackens and the Japanese then lack an actively promoted American counterpart to sell against. The sole appeal then becomes the price tag, not merchandise appeal, and in such a situation even the Japanese encounter greater resistance. But by that time the market area they exploited has been largely destroyed for all participants. Low prices can succeed in penetrating a fashion market, but they cannot sustain it. That is why Japanese goods, even in Japan's own interest, should be limited to quantities that the market can absorb without being drugged. Experience shows that present quantities exceed that limit of market tolerance.

Thus, when Japanese sweaters first appeared in cashmere, they damaged the cashmere market so badly that the entire cashmere sweater trade declined. All interested countries were adversely affected. The Japanese themselves then abandoned cashmere sweater pro-

duction.

They next turned to zephyr and lamb's wool classic sweaters. The consequences were the same. In a short time there remained scarcely more than a handful of American producers attempting to continue the production of such sweaters. The Japanese are now exploiting sweaters made of fur blends first popularized by American producers. The future of this type of garment has been rendered doubtful.

In 1958 the Japanese Government itself recognized the destructive possibilities of their sweater exports in the American market and announced that they would limit their export of wool sweaters to 260,000 dozen per year as the total to be shipped both to the United States and Canadian markets.

The events leading up to the imposition of the quota may be set down in brief. Japanese sweaters struck the American market in quantity in 1956, when their total exports of sweaters of wool and related fibers amounted to 262,000 dozen. Some were of the cashmere type, with which they first made their successful entry in 1954 and 1955. The rest were largely of zephyr and lamb's wool. American producers making this latter type of garment retreated from this competitive area, having no alternative. Retail interest in these Japanese garments was keen only so long as American producers were offering a direct counterpart which the Japanese could undersell; but when the American producers deserted this area of manufacture because direct Japanese competition proved intolerable, there was a lack of market promotion in that field, and retailers began to lose interest. There was a market glut in full-fashioned wool sweaters. This, we believe, is the major factor explaining the drop in the export of Japanese sweaters of wool and related fibers in 1957. The quota, therefore, of 260,000 was announced by the Japanese Government in 1958, and the figure set was roughly equivalent to the exports of 1956.

Without making known any change in this quota, the export figures announced by Japan increased far beyond the quota limit in 1959 and reached

a total of 294,000 dozen. Despite this apparent inconsistency, Japan's MITI still insisted that the quota was in effect and that the announced figures on export shipments included certain types not covered by the quota. Exactly what the quota types were or what quantities were exported under the quota was never made known. Through the United States Embassy in Tokyo, the National Knitted Outerwear Association presented to the Japanese Government a request for information on these and related matters necessary for an understanding of Japanese data and MITI policy. Except for limited data that had previously been made public, no further information was offered in reply. According to the trade press reports from Tokyo, the Japanese sweater export quota has been increased this year but the new limitation, if it may be entitled to that description, has not been made public.

It is obvious that the Japanese are not restricted in their sweater exports by present tariffs. They may increase their quantities at will whenever they deem it in their own best interests to do so and whenever the general state of business will permit.

That Japanese competition on entering any area of the sweater market not only ousts American producers, but causes that branch of the market to wither to the detriment of all suppliers, may be demonstrated by the following excerpts from a sweater market report made by Allied Stores Corporation, probably the largest combination of department stores in the United States. The report was prepared exclusively for inter-organizational use, as a guide to sweater buyers and merchandisers in the various affiliated stores. It is dated March 21, 1960.

Concerning zephyr wool sweaters:

"Most of our domestic manufacturers went out of the zephyr wool business when they could no longer compete with Japanese prices . . . Most of the Japanese eventually dropped the zephyrs when the fur blend business grew. Today there is still some zephyr production in Japan and Hong Kong. The English call them Botany wools and still sell them in the British home markets. We have a few diehards who run them here, but they sell them to isolated stores."

As for lamb's wool sweaters:

"Most lamb's wool sweaters are imported today . . . Products of Asia lamb's wools are the best known from the Japanese market sold chiefly through the AMC stores. . . . We bought lamb's wools directly from Japan for our Twin Cities stores who are traditional lamb's wool users which will retail at a price level lower than Products of Asia or the same as their last year's prices."

As for fur blends:

"Though stores do run fur blend promotions from domestic makers most of them are odd lots, leftovers, end of season or off season closeouts. Because you could buy fur blends from Japan at promotional prices of top quality in perfectly balanced, pre-specified assortments and meet target dates for special events, most of the promotional fur blends are now bought from Japan."

"Allied's Japanese fur blends were last year's most successful sweater events. Most stores could have sold more as is evidenced by the big increases in commitments over last year on these sweaters. Sharp price rises in angora yarn caused price hikes in the Japanese market where the margin is so small. Landed prices this year will be \$3.75-\$4.25-\$4.75 for classics and \$4.75 for the dressmaker assortment. Last year's price was \$4.00."

"The domestic label line prices are \$5.50-\$6.00-\$6.75 for classics and \$7.75 for dressmakers on the average, so the differential is still sizeable."

The rather thorough canvass of the market made by the Allied Stores Corporation includes other price comparisons in fur blends which quote the price of Japanese classics as \$3.75 for a slipover and \$4.75 for a cardigan in classic styles. The prevailing prices for comparable domestic garments are usually \$4.75 for a slipover and \$6.50 or higher for a cardigan.

IV. The serious injury of foreign competition to the full-fashioned sweater industry of the United States is demonstrated by the sharp decline in machinery acquisitions.

Knitting machinery for producing full-fashioned sweaters has been furnished to the industry by two sources: (1) firms which convert full-fashioned hosiery into sweater machines; and (2) firms which produce new knitting machines.

In the first group all—Bearing Products Co. of Philadelphia, United Knitting Machine Corporation of Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and Fred C. Good of Philadelphia—have completely abandoned this business. In the second group, Karl Lieberknecht, Inc., of Reading, Penn-

sylvania, is no longer in business. The Wildman-Jacquard Company of Norristown, Pennsylvania, had previously announced plans for manufacturing a full-fashioned sweater machine, but abandoned them. The two domestic machine builders remaining in this field, Textile Machine Works of Reading, and Robert Reiner, Inc., of Weehawken, New Jersey, have furnished the figures in Table VI on their sales of full-fashioned outerwear machinery to United States sweater producers and to producers abroad.

For completeness it may be added here that the United States agency for the Bentley Knitting Machine Company of England which has in the past produced such machines for the American market, has not furnished figures but has reported that its sales in this country have steadily declined almost to the vanishing point in 1959, while its foreign sales have been increasing. Also, the Philip Knitwear Machinery Corp., a new company, announced its entry into the full-fashioning field in 1959 on the basis of new patents which had been in development for some years before; but its sales last year, if any, would not materially alter the effect of the foregoing evidence.

Thus, while producers of full-fashioned sweaters elsewhere in the world continue to augment their plant capacity, the machine acquisitions by domestic mills have sharply declined and almost ceased. There can be no doubt that the cause lies in the mounting imports of full-fashioned sweaters.

The foregoing statistics may be better understood when related to the dwindling profit margins in the knitted outerwear industry as reported by Dun and Bradstreet.

TABLE VI
Sale of Knitting Machinery for Full-Fashioned Sweaters
to United States and Foreign Manufacturers
1955-1960
(In Machine Sections)

Year	U. S. Sales	Foreign Sales
1955	831	42
1956	604	247
1957	325	157
1958	41	189
1959	65	234

Source: Reports received by direct inquiry made by the National Knitted Outerwear Association.

While the firms included in the foregoing table are not described as producers of full-fashioned or cut-and-sewn sweaters and presumably include both types, it is probable that full-fashioned sweater components account to a large extent for the declining profit margins.

V. The withholding of further tariff reductions on knitted outerwear is required by the policy announced in the President's Message to Congress of March 30, 1954, opposing concessions on imports made by workers receiving wages which are sub-standard in the principal supplying country.

President Eisenhower, in the foregoing message, stated:

"I have approved the Commission's recommendations that the United States withhold reductions in tariffs on products made by workers receiving wages which are sub-standard in the exporting country. This policy shall be placed in effect."

The average daily wage in knitting mills in Japan in April 1959 was 302 yen (¥360 = \$1.00). Assuming the average work day in Japanese knitting mills to be comparable to that reported for the textile industry and for the apparel industry, the average hourly wage for factory workers in knitting mills was then less than 10¢ per hour.

TABLE VII
Profits in Knitted Outerwear Manufacture
Medians for a Sample Group of Producers

Year	Profit after Taxes as Percentage of Sales
1953	2.14%
1954	1.72%
1955	1.58%
1956	1.25%
1957	1.15%
1958	.96%

Source: Dun and Bradstreet Annual Reports. (Report for 1959 not yet issued.)

inferred that the standards of compensation to cottage workers producing sweaters in Japan are below those of factory workers.

d. The Japanese Labor Standards Law of 1947 provides for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week, and "as a result, the eight-hour day has become accepted in postwar Japan," according to "Working Conditions in Japan," published by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, 1960 (p. 22). It also bars children 15 years of age or younger from any type of paid labor and provides maternity leave with pay. It may be safely assumed in the absence of available data, that these standards do not apply to cottage workers.

e. The United States-Japan Trade Council, in its pamphlet entitled "Wages in Japan," pp. 8 and 9, states that, according to a study made by the Japanese Bureau of Labor Statistics, the income of salary and wage workers averages 24 percent higher than the income of all members of the labor force; and it goes on to explain that "This is largely because of the low agricultural income in Japan and because of the prevalence of unpaid family workers on farms and in the 'home' industries, which predominantly supply the domestic market."

Cottage Industry

The evidence is clear that Japanese sweaters coming to the United States are the products of a cottage industry. In response to inquiries initiated by the National Knitted Outerwear Association, a foreign service dispatch from the American Embassy in Tokyo, bearing Dispatch Number 838, dated February 14, 1957, and designated 102.795/2-1457, on the full-fashioned sweater industry in Japan, states:

"About 98 percent of all full-fashioned sweaters made in Japan are produced in cottage industries. There are a number of larger firms handling knitted goods, but most of these firms subcontract actual production to cottage industries and generally themselves make only samples and designs and perform finishing work and inspection. The machinery used in the cottage industry is a Japanese-made hand-worked, flat knitting machine generally having 12 or more needles per inch and costing about ¥30,000 (\$83) each . . .

"It should be noted that there are many manufacturers of hand knitting machines designed espe-

cially for home use and sold through normal retail channels. These machines, however, are used primarily for personal knitting and are not as suitable for cottage industry use as those made by the firms listed above.

The remaining 2 percent (approximate) of production is carried on in larger manufacturing units, including three firms which use American automatic knitting machines imported during 1956. There are no large-type automatic machines made in Japan nor have any been imported from countries other than the U. S. . . .

These machines are said to cost about ¥30,000,000 (\$83,000) each and have a production capacity of 1,200 to 1,500 dozen sweaters per month. Since these machines were installed only recently, they are not yet being used to full capacity. Only the Renown Kogyo Company has so far exported sweaters made from its automatic machine. The number of automatic machines used in Japan may eventually be increased to five or six, but there are no plans to change the characteristic cottage industry structure

Thus: Japan is the chief supplier of sweaters imported into the United States. Workers producing these garments receive rates which are substandard in Japan. The case is clear that if the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and the policy announced by the President are to be made effective, no tariff concessions may be made in this area.

VI. The recent creation and rapid rise of acrylic fiber production in Japan presents a threat to the knitted outerwear industry that should deter any tariff reductions on synthetic outerwear or knitted fabrics.

As has been noted above, the American manufacturer has retreated from those branches of the sweater market that were invaded by foreign products. Domestic sweater production has shifted during recent years to the field of synthetic fibers, chiefly the acrylics. Most of the acrylic fiber production in the United States today is used for the manufacture of knitted outerwear. It may be expected, therefore, that most of the acrylic fiber produced in Japan will be used in the production of sweaters and other knitted outerwear.

Acrylic fiber production in Japan is growing rapidly. In August 1959, four producers of acrylic fiber in Japan already had a daily capacity of 42.5 metric tons, and were provision-

ally registered for a plant increase that would augment their daily capacity by 37.5 metric tons.

According to a report dated February 10, 1960:

"Acrylonitrile stocks were 3,208 metric tons, up 10 per cent from November 30th, and more than 3,000 metric tons for the first time. Producers, however, are still planning to build production capacity to levels where costs will be reduced."

Further, on March 10th it was reported that one of the producers (Asahi Chemical) had made plans to build a new plant with a capacity of 15 metric tons per day and "it is expected that the new production method will cut the cost of acrylonitrile monomer from about ¥260 (\$0.72) per kilogram to ¥160 (\$0.44) per kilogram. This should result in a considerable decrease in the cost of Cashmilon, Asahi's acrylonitrile fiber." (All the reports here cited are from Foreign Service Dispatches.)

Japanese sweater producers who use Japanese-made acrylic yarn will clearly have an even greater advantage over American producers than they now enjoy in sweaters of natural fibers. For Japanese spinners must acquire their wools in the world wool market, as ours do. But it is apparent that they will enjoy an initial price advantage in Japanese-made fiber and in Japanese-spun yarn, that will enlarge the lead their sweater producers now possess, based on their low cost of yarn processing and sweater fabrication.

VII. The same general economic advantages which the Japanese and other foreign knitting industries enjoy in wool knitted outerwear exist in outerwear made of other fibers, and in the production of knitted cloth. That advantage should bar any further concessions.

Although Japanese sweater production is a cottage industry with labor standards below those prevailing in factories, the success of Japanese sweater export does not pivot on the difference in cost between Japanese cottage and Japanese factory labor. With the average hourly wage for textile and apparel workers not more than 10¢, the advantage would be great enough even if the operation were brought into the factory.

Our high speed circular knitting machines, or equally effi-

cient types, are in use in Japan, Hong Kong, and elsewhere. The table above illustrates the rapid and recent rise in the production of circular knitgoods made of cotton.

Tariff Concession Unwarranted

These are products generally of the same kinds of knitting machines as produce ordinary knitted yardgoods. Neither on outerwear nor on knitted cloth of any fiber is any tariff concession warranted.

If Japanese and other low-cost producers elsewhere have not exported to the United States larger quantities than are presently reported in any of the categories of knitted outerwear and knitted fabric, it is because they have chosen to devote their facilities to other uses and not because of existing tariffs.

Tariff Protests Stir Knit Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

of present protection for underwear of all types, and W. F. Williamson, president of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, made a similar appeal on behalf of the industry he represents. Wool manufacturers, whose difficulty over imports had been aired in many previous hearings and trade protests, argued against any cuts in present duties on yarns wholly or in chief value of angora rabbit hair and wool blankets. Their presentation was made by Edwin Wilkinson, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Gregory Shlomm, president of Woonsocket Spinning Company and of Amicale Yarns, Inc., declared that though he was both a domestic manufacturer and an importer of angora rabbit hair yarns, he nevertheless joined in supporting Mr. Wilkinson in opposing any cut in yarn duties. He said he would prefer to produce yarns in

TABLE VIII

Year	Imports of Knitted Outerwear of Cotton		
	Value	Dozens	Pounds
1955	\$1,593,724	n.a.	n.a.
1956	2,935,165	n.a.	n.a.
1957	2,719,632	n.a.	n.a.
1958	4,491,553	1,521,472	3,174,602
1959	6,023,137	2,067,607	4,248,938

Source: FT 110 U.S. Dep't of Commerce—Schedule A Classification No. 3112 700

CONCLUSION

It has been demonstrated that the domestic full-fashioned sweater industry has suffered serious injury from foreign competition. The other branches of the knitted outerwear industry are exposed to the threat of serious injury. It is respectfully submitted that tariffs on knitted outerwear and knitted cloth now stand at levels below the peril point. Request is made of the Tariff Commission that a finding to this effect be submitted to the President, for appropriate remedial action to be taken with respect thereto, and request is made of the Committee for Reciprocity Information that no further reductions be made in the tariffs on any of the categories of knitted outerwear and knitted fabrics.

Woonsocket, "but this will be impossible if I or others can import them at less than the cost of production in this country."

Cotton yarns, including warps in any form, bleached or dyed, were among the articles listed for possible tariff-paring and stirred the protest of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. J. Spencer Love, chairman of the board of Burlington Industries, Inc., was one of the witnesses for the cotton interests.

Button Spokesman

Speaking in behalf of the nation's button manufacturers, Neal O. Broderson, president of the Rochester Button Company, argued that "If tariffs are lowered further, the American button industry will certainly die" and with it will go a substantial investment. He claimed that buttons coming from Italian, Japanese and Hong Kong sources were pouring into the country in volume threatening the survival of American producers.

He showed that the importation of pearl buttons, loose and

(Continued on Page 29)

Knitted Fabric

New Fabric Line Opened By Court

Court Knitting Mills' entrance into the ladies' market was recently announced at start of the firm's third year. Men's and boy's fabrics are offered as well.

The production of Italian knits on domestic machines is an innovation at the company. Fabrics lay flat allowing the determination of width and shrinkage before cutting.

In women's wear a solid lace effect is proving popular for spring 1961 in a muted color range which takes green through modulations of the stone through light varieties and takes beige from the light end of the spectrum to deep camel.

Frosty and cool colors in the parchment tones predominate in this collection generally. The linen look which is forecast for spring utilizes solids particularly in shades of wheat, white, grape, blue. Stripe effects are also popular for this group.

Surface interest fabrics have a woven appearance with a rich

textured look. 100 percent cotton and cotton mixed with various fibers are shown. Rayon and cotton which is space dyed is proving a popular combination in the novelty collection. Reversible surfaces are shown in many variations on design themes. A straw and geometric reversible abstraction is interesting.

Men's and women's coordinates in various stripes are shown as well as a multitude of plaids. In the latter category an imitation woven Glen plaid is especially noteworthy. Tiny checks retain their staple popularity.

Knitted fabrics for children's garments utilize such designs as Roman numerals and infant patterns.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gabor, designer, and George Kurland technician-designer have developed Court's new line for spring 1961.

Knit Swim Trunk Award

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Military Clothing and Textile Supply Agency has made an award under QM-14 opened July 27th for cotton knit swim trunks to Jean Vernon, Inc., Reading, Pa., for 84,000 at \$0.905.

Mill News

Jantzen Of Canada Names 2 Executives

PORTLAND, Ore.—J. R. Bayne was elected chairman of the board of Jantzen of Canada Ltd. at its recent directors' meeting, and Ronald M. McCreight, vice-president and director in charge of the International Division of Jantzen Inc., was elected president of the Canadian Company. Jantzen Inc. acquired a majority of Jantzen of Canada's common stock, a year ago in August. Mr. Bayne has served as president of the latter company since 1947.

Mr. Bayne will also serve as consultant to the management group of Jantzen of Canada.

Ronald McCreight has been on the board of directors of the Canadian firm since 1957. He will continue to make his headquarters here.

Mr. McCreight announced that George McDonald will continue as vice-president and general manager of Jantzen of Canada and Edward Kline will continue as vice-president in charge

of production.

George Crutchley, who has been with the Canadian company for 20 years, has been promoted from assistant sales manager to sales manager.

Dow Names Barrow New Advertising Head

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Harry W. Barrow has been named advertising manager of The Dow Chemical Company's Textile Fibers Department, according to an announcement made by Amos L. Ruddock, Sales Manager.

Barrow, who has served as Dow's plastics advertising supervisor for the past two years, in Midland, Michigan, will assume his duties August 29, 1960, in New York at the company's fibers sales office.

Gimbel Buyer Resigns

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Paul W. Lieser has resigned as buyer of men's sportswear for Gimbel Bros., a post he has held for the past 18 years. His future plans are not decided. No successor has been named.

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home and from that point
begin."*

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Knit Coordinates Cut Campus Capers In Big Variety Of Stylistic Innovations

(Continued from Page 1)

fabric in straight or pleated cut. Striped, printed and solid blouses are offered. Even pants of varied lengths join the family act in matching or complementary fabrics. Knit pants account for a good proportion of business here.

Wool jersey coordinates are of outstanding importance in most stores for career girl usage.

Classic sweaters retain their prominent place but yield a bit to the increasingly popular bulky which is seen in a wide variety of imaginative surfaces. 100 percent wool and all Orlon construction are seen everywhere while fur blend combinations are achieving more and more popularity. "Girls like their luxurious hand," was the way one young sales girl put it. "But at the same time these sweaters don't have expensiveness of cashmere. Yet, more and more girls who can afford cashmere seem to prefer the fur blends."

B. Altman & Co.

Mix match coordinated outfits are emphasized in Altman's College Shop. Thick tweed or plaid skirts are complemented by blouses, jackets and sweaters in muted shades of gold, deep green, and burnt orange. A fitted jacket is offered in a 50 percent wool and 50 percent cotton construction. Matching dressmaker sweaters are of 100 percent wool.

Woven suits are topped by Chanel jackets of 100 percent Orlon bonded with synthetic foam whose trim matches the plaid of the skirt.

Flat knitted turtleneck, long sleeved sweaters are offered in a multitude of bright shades to complement still other coordinated outfit groupings.

Wool jersey coordinates rise to exciting prominence here. Flat pleated or straight skirts in rust, black, green, beige or loden green are topped by a matching belted jacket or overblouse. This type of all knit outfit seems to be more popular among Altman's collegiate consumers than the one piece knitted dress style.

Bulkies grow big — in emphasis and in fact. Stitch variety has increased with a correspondingly greater surface inter-

est. Sweaters reaching over the hips yet reminding observers of waistlines' presence with belts are a new addition mimicking the popular tunic effect.

Classic cashmere cardigans in traditional three-piece matches are offered in bright red and blue, in chartreuse and in deep brown.

Brushed wool and nylon mohair jackets complement a multitude of accessory skirts.

Best & Co.

Collegiate visitors to Best's College Shop announce their school of origin in a large guest book. A scrapbook of Best's advertisements as well as copies of prominent fashion magazines which feature Best's clothes are displayed.

Fisherman knits receive the greatest display emphasis in the sweater collection in muted blues and red, yellow in a gold cast, the beige family and standard shades of black and white. A bright sunflower yellow is a flashy note in this group.

Fur blends are seen everywhere in novelty styles especially.

Knit Suits

Knit three-piece suits are shown adding a note of youthful sophistication to the collegiate wardrobe. Contrasting striped sweater blouses peek coyly from under Chanel-type or semi-fitted jackets.

The popular tunic style displayed in bold brown and black plaid over a simple black knitted, long sleeved sheath is offered in many color variations.

Jacquard paisley patterned wool knit cardigans are a bright accessory to complement flat wool knit dresses. Skirts, and pants are also brightened with this offering.

Texture and color are teamed in a sweater/skirt combination whose dominant plaid tones are matched by sweater yarns. A bold fisherman stitch highlights a boat-neck wool pullover in gold, violet and green.

Wool jersey is used to highlight another style leader in the person of a wool plaid dress whose bodice and cumberband are formed of the jersey material.

Lord & Taylor

College girls model styles

while waiting on customers at Lord & Taylor's college shop. College pennants on the walls emphasize a predominantly Ivy League theme but pennants pinned on their blouses advertise a more democratic background for the salesgirls.

A vivid color range creates a new fall note this year as fashion at Lord & Taylor's moves from the traditionally deep fall tones to the bright pastel colors heretofore associated with spring. Pink and rose and red and white form the basis for a whole group of sweater and skirt combinations, for example.

Wool jersey overblouses top pleated skirts of the same color in bright shades such as turquoise.

Thick bulkies again seek the brighter end of the color spectrum. Loden green hints more of the forest than the olive grove. Surface interest is achieved in this collection through stitch construction. Cable stitching in ribbed patterns is popular.

Macy's

A storewide back-to-school theme which queries, "We're Ready—Are You?" is carried through in a collegiate atmosphere on Macy's third floor.

Coordinated outfits in a wide variety of fibers and colors achieve dominant popularity. Flat wool knits, wool jerseys and bulkies or classics dyed to match are shown.

Knit skirts in solid or plaid material and both of sheath and of pleated construction are matched to classic sweater and cardigan combinations. Paisley jackets or bulkies in complementary patterns are shown in this display in beige, camel, royal blue, lilac, black, gray, loden green and gold. Many matching possibilities strike the consumer's eye in this grouping. Knit pants add further versatility to the wardrobe.

A wide sweater range which includes both fisherman knit bulkies and flat knit classic styles is offered to match a skirt collection of predominantly pleated plaids. Matched blouses are also seen. Plaid sweaters of 100 percent wool jersey are introduced for overblouse potential. Striped mohairs in matching colors fill out this display grouping.

A suit's pleated charcoal gray

skirt is topped by a lined 100 percent wool ribbed and collared jacket in red or gray.

A circular display rack blends combination potentials into each other in a collection of knit skirts and complementary tops which are shown in both solid and striped varieties in 100 percent wool construction. Knit slacks complete the wardrobe idea. Many combinations of gold, black, gray, loden green, blue, lilac and white are offered.

Tweed interest is important in the sweater collection. Ribbed and fisherman bulkies provide further surface variety in the brushed wool group.

Scandinavian ski patterns in boat neck or cardigan styles are shown. One unusual variation marches a ski pattern across a sweater front only to contrast it against its white back.

Imported wool and fur blends form a large portion of this collection.

Paisley printed bulkies are another variation on this increasingly important collegiate theme. Simulated jacket effects offer wider wardrobe versatility.

Wool knit dress and suits seem to favor the simplicity of the round jewel neckline.

Ohrbach's

Sweater interest focuses on big bulkies at Ohrbach's second floor College and Career Shop.

Highlighted in this collection are styles with surface interest achieved in a wide variety of knitting stitching. Neckline interest includes such styles as the boatneck and the cowl as well as the ever popular V neck and turtleneck varieties.

Dyed-to-match separates feature bulky tops for casual wear. Ski patterns and stripes as well as solid shades top plaid, flatly pleated skirts.

Muted green shades are popular as well as all gradations of beige from the very lightest hint of camel to the deepest tones of almost brown. The plum tree inspires another popular shade.

Two and three piece variations in the knitted suit idea are popular. Overblouses top contrasting or same-colored skirts. Glenn plaid gives a woven appearance in one interesting number topped with a Chanel jacket. Bold reds, muted browns and sober blacks and grays predominate colorwise while checkered patterns are a popular design in this grouping.

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Ladies' Sweater Market Expects

(Continued from Page 1)
with a strong wave of buying.

Inventories Low

But in all categories of sweaters, the report on inventories appears to be about the same: they are low—and in some cases they were even reported to be no more than 50 percent of what they had been at this time a year ago.

The reason for the caution exercised in preparing goods for this season is the same as that which lies behind the restrictions on store purchasing, namely, the feeling that the game was over-played last year. Buying in 1959 began briskly, and under that stimulus manufacturers and retailers accumulated substantial stocks. As was not unexpected in such a situation, activity sloughed off suddenly and prematurely in October. It is believed that these factors resulted this year in an excess of caution on the part of both retailer and manufacturer.

Whatever the causes, the resulting situation has proved a

trying one for contractors. In contrast to 1959, a large portion of contractor production capacity has this year gone unused. The difficulty is not an uncommon one considering the cyclical pattern of the industry. There was a lack of activity in the early months, now likely to be followed by mass pressure on production in a short season, with the result that operations cannot be efficient and the year as a whole cannot be profitable.

The situation for contractor and manufacturer alike, moreover, is complicated by the fact that in the mixed tendencies that have characterized the sweater market in 1960, no particular types have been so outstanding as to set a trend. A wide diversity of types still prevails, thus making it risky for any producer to take a position in depth. Angoras and fur blends have enjoyed popular approval, but otherwise there has been no strong expression of preference. It may very well be that the market will move forward on a diversified front throughout the balance of the year. But even if a single trend should dominate, the scarcity which is expected

to develop in fall sweaters will become even more acute; for inventories are not only light, but, being spread over such a broad variety of types, they are also thin.

The only distinct movement in the women's sweater market that may be described as a strong trend is the demand for matched sweater and skirt combinations already mentioned above. It may be the precursor of a new one-piece or one-color look in contrast to the previous tendency to mix sweater and skirt colors. This may also explain the growing popularity and success of the knitted dress. But it is probably too early to say what the further consequences of such taste shifts in the women's sweater field are likely to be.

84% Gain In Women's June Sweater Shipments

Shipments of women's sweaters during the month of June rose 84 percent over shipments in the month of May 1960, according to the most recent figures released by the United States Department of Commerce.

However, they were still 7 percent behind June of last year. The total shipments for June, 1960 amounted to 922,000 dozen, compared with 502,000 dozen in May. The total for June, 1959 was 987,000 dozen.

New Contract Signed By Monarch And TWUA

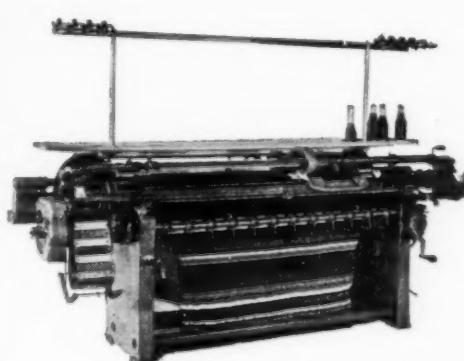
HAMILTON, Ont.—A new 28-month contract has been signed by employees of Monarch Knitting Mills Limited in Dunnville, culminating negotiations with management that extended over an entire year.

Wage hikes ranging from three to ten cents an hour will be received by the 400 members of Local 736, Textile Workers Union of America.

Robert L. Markon, industrial relations manager for Monarch, estimated the wage and fringe benefit package to be worth an average of 5 cents an hour. It will establish an average wage of \$1.13 an hour.

Agor Promoted At Talcott To Ass't Secretary Post

Richard F. Agor has been elected an assistant secretary of James Talcott, Inc.



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Tariff Protests Stir Knit Trade

(Continued from Page 21)

on imported garments, expanded during the last five years nearly fourfold, and that the percentage of profit on invested capital in the button industry declined in the same interval from approximately 7½ percent to 4 percent.

Elastic Swimwear Fabrics

Most branches of the textile industry claim serious injury under the battering of low-priced foreign imports. But producers of wide woven elastic fabrics assumed the unusual position in the textile field of requesting that the Committee for Reciprocity Information seek concessions from other countries in order to assist their export of such fabrics. Both Allen W. Warshow, of H. Warshow & Sons, and Arthur Rosenstein, of Rosenstein Brothers, made presentations to this effect in behalf of the Committee for the Wide Woven Elastic Industry.

They pointed out that sales

of wide woven elastic fabrics during 1939 were in excess of \$50 million and that most of such goods were of over 36-inch width. Export sales of wide woven elastics during 1959 approximated \$9 million, or about 16 percent of the domestic production. Swimwear is the chief end product for which such materials are used. The point was made that if the use of such fabrics is encouraged in swimwear made in Italy and France, the style influence of beachwear creators in those countries will be helpful to domestic manufacture. It was also argued that if the export of American-made woven elastic swimsuit fabrics is not facilitated by concessions, it will encourage the creation of new manufacturing units for the production of such elastic fabrics abroad with consequent injury to the domestic industry.

Obituaries

Arthur Barnett Dead At 65, Had Been Mill Agent

Arthur Barnett, in the knit goods industry for over 40 years, died of a heart attack on Wed-

nnesday. He was 65 years of age.

For the last seven years, Mr. Barnett was operating as a specialty knit goods jobber. Previously, he was a mill agent catering to the retail trade.

Survivors include his brothers, Ben, Percy and Willie.

Warren I. Walker, 75; Knit Goods Wholesaler

TORONTO, Ont. — Warren Irving Walker, 75, former president of Gordon Mackay Co.,

wholesale drygoods and knitwear, died Aug. 12 at Toronto General Hospital. Mr. Walker was with the firm for 54 years and was president from 1947 until he retired in 1956.

Coming from a family long established in Toronto dry goods merchandising, Mr. Walker was a grandson of Robert Walker who owned a drygoods store in downtown Toronto. He was a member of the National Club, Rosedale Golf Club, the Seignior Club and the Granite Club. His wife survives.

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Specialty Fibers

Prices Mixed, Dealers Report

BOSTON, Mass. — Action is divided in the specialty hair, fur and wool fiber market here. Dealers say there has been some recent activity from knitting mills for alpaca and mohair with the run on the latter somewhat bigger. There has also been a moderate call for lamb's wool of various categories and manufacturers of one hundred percent cashmere sweaters have been taking a little of that fiber. Other rare fibers, however, have been at a standstill for some time and many dealers carry no stock on hand and would have to go into the market to buy lots if needed. This would mean delays.

As might be expected, lists showing the most action are stronger, pricewise, while some price easing from last spring is indicated in the slower moving items. Cashmere is the only exception but here, too, buying has been so sparse there has been no price supporting strength and softness could be detected.

Mongolian faun is quoted at \$9.50, about fifty cents below earlier figures. Iranian white is selling around \$6.25 and dark is offered at \$5.75, a considerable reduction from spring offerings.

Mohair prices currently are as follows: Kid 40's, \$3.40 clean, \$3.50 top; 36's, \$2.95 clean, \$3.25 top; and 32's \$2.50 clean, \$2.80 top. Adult 28's is listed at \$2 clean and \$2.15 top while 24's sells at \$1.55 clean and \$1.65 top.

The lamb's wool market is less rigid and because of the variety of offerings and different modes of listing, prices are not particularly significant without examination. Australian broken top clean, duty paid, as quoted in dollars, ranges from about \$1.58 to \$1.65. Scoured fine Australian lamb's wool is listed at \$1.33 and in some quarters, two cents higher. Bleached, white garnetted stock is priced at \$1.12 to \$1.15 with medium oxford 85 cents, 90 cents and 98 cents. Lots described as random garnetted lamb's wool are suggested at figures around 91-95 cents but here length and color assortments make figures

meaningless.

Other listings have been stationary for some time and show some sharp declines. Scoured Shetland, for example, for which the asking price was \$3.75 last spring might bring \$2.50. Icelandic wool, number 1 grade, which might be hard to find, is valued around \$1.15 or about ten cents off previous quotations.

Camel's hair, another slow moving item, is offered at \$3 for number 1 as against \$4.25 some months ago and Mongolian types are quoted at \$1.35.

The angora situation is much the same. Super is listed at \$3, about \$1.50 down from quotations last heard and there is some Japanese angora around for \$7.25.

Vicuna, the most inactive fiber on the list, is estimated to have a clean value of \$23 or \$24 and \$11.25 in the grease which can be compared with March offerings of \$27-\$30 and \$14.50, respectively.

Project Theme For Canada Conference

MONTREAL, Can.—"Style, Quality, Progress" will be the

theme of the second Canadian Textile Conference to be held on February 7-9, 1961 at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, here.

The three-day meeting is a successor to the conference held May, 1958 which attracted 1,500 registrants and guests.

A major objective of the conference is to dramatize the size, scope, social and economic importance of the Canadian textile industry and the variety, quality and styling of Canadian textiles.

Although basically an industrial conference, delegates will hear addresses from high federal and provincial government representatives, prominent Canadian industry figures, and will receive papers from world authorities on all phases of industry, technology, marketing, education and management.

Public interest will center around a series of fashion shows which will present the latest from the finest Canadian fashion houses.

Although the Canadian Textile Conference will center in Montreal, activities coinciding with the event will be staged in every major textile area in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritimes.



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Fundamentals of Warp Knitting-II

(Continued from Page 9)

A classic example of such practice is waffle cloth used in thermal underwear. This fabric was developed by Raschel knitters who after a long period of promotion managed to introduce it in the underwear market. As soon as sales reached an attractive volume, the circular knitters stepped in with their weft knitted version of waffle cloth and succeeded in grasping a large portion of the existing market for this type of fabric.

One should, therefore, investigate before proceeding with large-scale production of any basically new fabric whether or not it could successfully be copied on the knitting, weaving, braiding or other systems of cloth production. There is little point in spending time and money on development and promotion of a new article only to see a competitive industry reaping the profits.

Despite the inherent limitations of warp knitting, its scope has hardly been touched or explored. Every year new products are being developed, enabling the industry to penetrate traditional woven, lace or weft knitted markets and successfully compete either on a price or performance basis. A certain amount of competition exists as well between the tricot and Raschel branches of warp knitting, particularly in the area of nets and openwork fabrics. Fine gauge Raschel models are capable of knitting all tricot-type tulles, nets, openwork underwear and outerwear fabrics at competitive cost. Such units available in 48 to 56 gauge and 180 to 240 inch widths operate as fast as tricot machines and enjoy a more extensive pattern scope, due to the four guide bars with which they are equipped. On the other hand, the latest tricot machines mount attachments enabling rapid production of Raschel type nets and marquises.

Tricot, until now restricted to three or a maximum of four guide bar work, is expanding into the multi-bar field, up to now restricted to Raschel units. Eight guide bar tricot models are now being introduced and should contribute much in the area of fabrics of multi-bar de-

sign.

Competition between the various branches of the warp knitting trade is beneficial and stimulating to the whole industry. Even weft knitting should not be regarded as a pernicious competitor, since it promotes the idea of knitted merchandise. The public does not usually differentiate between warp and weft goods; it is, however, fully aware by now of the advantages offered by the knitted garment.

From knitters' point of view, the real and dangerous competitors are those who attempt to replace a warp knitted product with one manufactured on an entirely different principle, such as weaving or braiding or a non-textile such as plastic or paper. Whether or not the counterpart has true merit, it tends to steer the consumers' attention away from the field of knitted merchandise, which is detrimental to the warp and weft knitting fields alike. The area of industrial, medical, mechanical and specialty fabrics has until now largely been overlooked. Yet warp knitted fabrics, by the virtue of their strength, run or slip resistance and controllable elastic properties, should in a number of cases be eminently suitable for the above applications.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTS
—As indicated before, the scope of warp knitted products is very extensive. It would take many pages to enumerate the multitude of articles currently turned out by the industry. An attempt to mention some of these articles will be made when describing the various types of warp knitting machines. Meanwhile, we shall restrict ourselves to a general classification of fabrics, regardless of machine type or gauge they were made on. All warp knit fabrics may be conveniently divided into the following groups:

- Single faced.
- Double faced.
- Flat.
- Tubular.
- Solid.
- Openwork.
- Narrow.

Single-faced fabrics are made on machines equipped with one needlebar, e.g., tricot, Milanese and the majority of Raschel goods. The fabrics display a distinct "V"-like loop structure on the face and connecting floats

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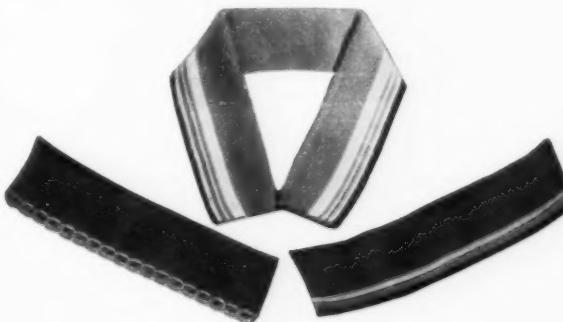
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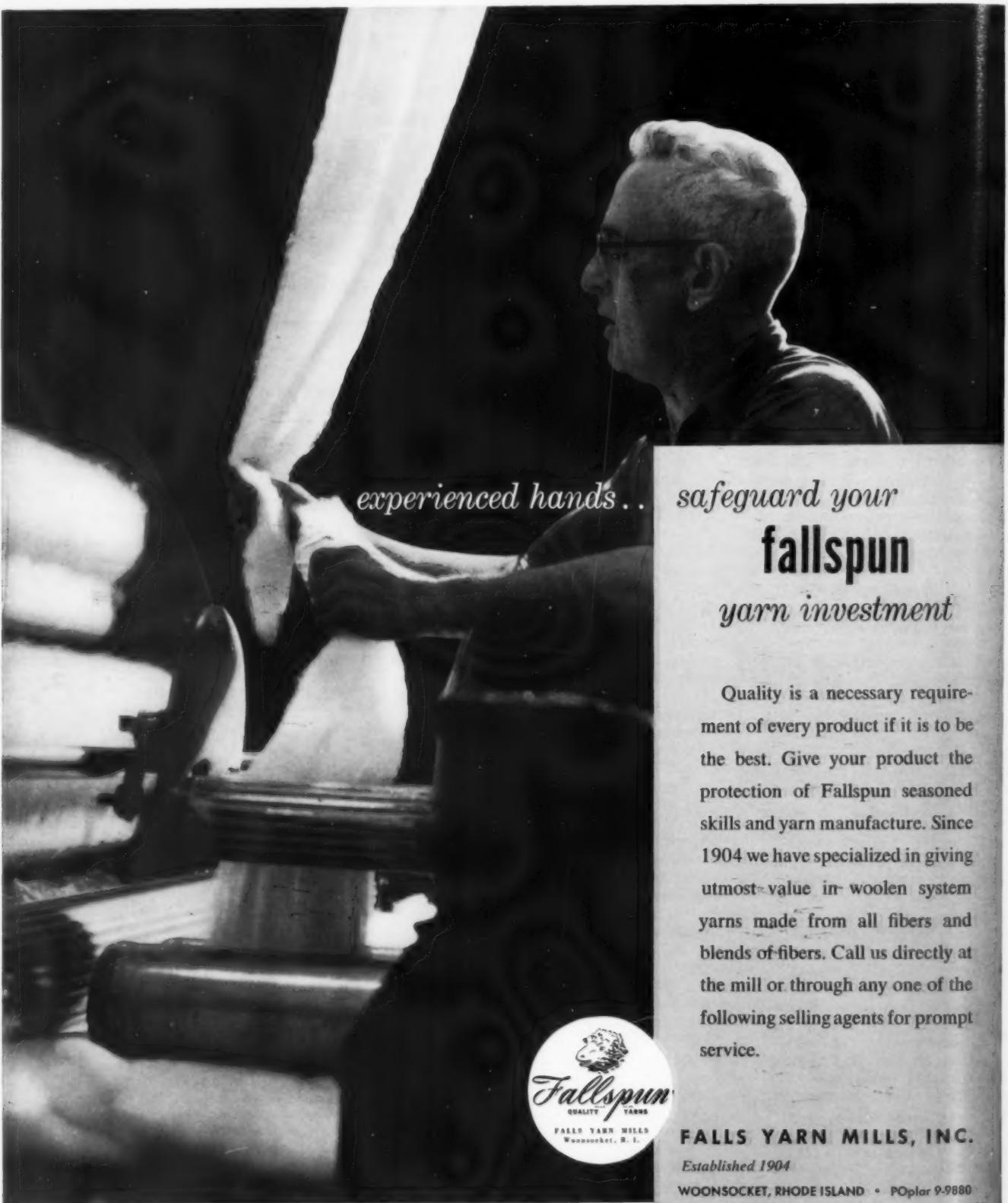
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on the back or reverse side.

Double-faced fabrics exhibit the loop structure on both sides. There is no reverse side. Both faces may have the identical (e.g., waffle) or entirely different, in the majority of cases, appearance. Two needle-bars are essential for production of such fabrics. The Simplex, general purpose Raschel machines and some Milanese units, now almost extinct, are provided with a double needle-bar assembly.

A very large proportion of warp knit fabric is produced in flat form; only a limited quantity of tubular goods is turned out by the industry. Tubular fabric is knit on circular Milanese machines known under such names as Maratti, Milastic, Diagonal and in some cases on double needle-bar Raschels. A minimum of three guide bars is required to make the simplest tubular construction on a Raschel machine. The technique of knitting tubular cloths is quite simple. Each needle-bar makes a separate web of its own while the middle guide bar joins them at the selvages into circular form. A number of tubular strips may be knit simultaneously across the machine. Simplex machines, too, could make a circular fabric if they mounted a complement of at least three guide bars. However, these machines have as a rule only two guide bars, which precludes the possibility of making tubular merchandise. Even if Simplex machines could make it, such fabrics would have to compete with the products of circular weft knitters in their own field. Simplex machines, if used for manufacture of tubular goods, would be definitely inferior in output, pattern scope and economy of production to circular equipment.

There are no machines available at the present for knitting of double-faced tubular warp fabrics. Patents have been taken out (U.S. Patent No. 2,166,494) and prototypes built — none, however, culminating in a commercial model. Such a machine, even if successfully developed, would hardly be competitive to a circular weft knitter of the rib type. The latter is extremely versatile, fast and economical. A tubular double-faced warp fabric, though run resistant, would be more expensive and less elas-

tic than competitive weft goods.

It must also be realized that circular warp machines can make only one or a maximum of two kinds of stitches, and hence their pattern potentiality is very limited. This should explain why no serious attempts have been made to evolve a warp unit for manufacture of double-faced tubular cloths.

The first four types of fabrics described above constitute the primary classification of warp knit products. It embraces any article made on warp knit basis whether simple or highly specialized.

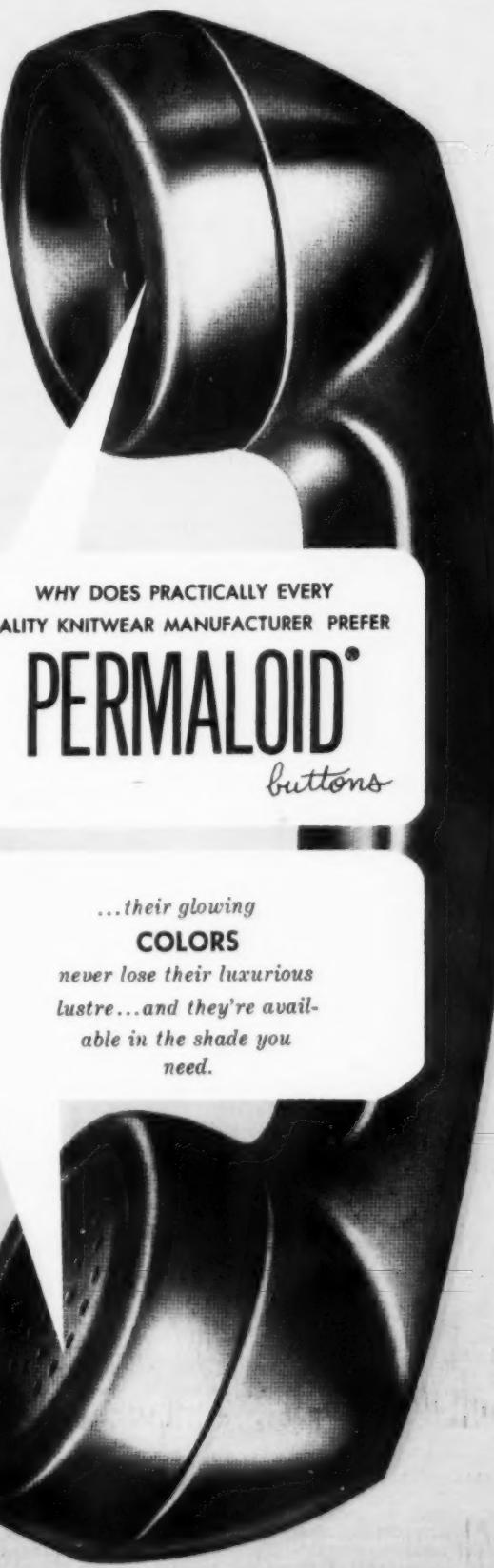
To carry the classification further, we shall consider the next three — i.e., solid, openwork and narrow, which may be referred to as secondary. A typical example of solid fabric is a two-bar jersey. Any construction not featuring definite holes, interstices, pores or other openings comes under classification of solid.

Solid fabrics may be further subdivided into plain, patterned, fancy and raised. Again, two-bar jersey is described as plain, but as soon as color is introduced in the form of stripes, it will be classed as fancy. Any fabric ornamented with checks, circles and other geometric or curvilinear designs in color also would be placed in the fancy class.

Raised fabrics are those which, due to certain particular constructions, exhibit a three-dimensional effect in form of tucks, knobs, welts and blisters. Fabrics with protruding loops, tufts and pile also belong to the raised fabric family. An example embodying a raised effect is the well-known tuck or smock material and Raschel carpeting.

Raised fabrics may be of plain, patterned or fancy character, depending on whether the raised effect involves yarns in contrasting luster, denier or color.

Openwork fabrics may be described as those showing some kind of holes, pores, cells or openings. They may be further subdivided into allover, patterned and fancy types. An example of an allover openwork fabric is provided by a plain net, tulle or mesh. Should any design — a stripe, diagonal or check — be developed on the net ground using the same or contrasting denier or luster



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yarns, the fabric will be classed as patterned openwork. Introduction of color will, as before, place the fabric in the fancy class.

In frequent instances, constructions combining solid and openwork elements are used with advantage, e.g. lace cloths, wherein solid floral motifs are developed on net ground. The same applies to raised or color effects employed in conjunction with openwork.

Certain loosely knitted coarse gauge fabrics, although made as solid, finish as openwork. Thus, a single bar, 24 gauge Raschel cloth may be finished to appear as a mesh, resorted to in the manufacture of camouflage nets, cheap bridal veilings and similar types of material.

Narrow fabrics encompass such articles as tricot and Raschel laces, trims, insertions, edgings, bands, tapes, straps, braids, piping, fringes, ribbons, webbing, belts, scarves, hair nets, glove panels and stocking blanks. In fact, any fabric occupying less than 21 inches of the needle-bar width should be referred to as narrow. These fabrics are knit either as individual

strips (scarves, straps, belts) or in a web form to be separated following dyeing and finishing.

Separation may be accomplished by chemical means through dissolution of threads joining the adjacent strips or by unraveling so-called draw-threads as practiced in Raschel industry. In some types of lace, tricot stockings or glove blanks, the strips are separated by cutting.

The narrow fabrics may be solid, openwork or combination of both, embodying plain, patterned, fancy or raised features. Some Raschel narrow fabrics (scarves and sweater trims) are made on two needle-bars in either flat or tubular form.

Finally, mention must be made of the little-known specialty narrow fabrics such as gas mantles, tubular ties (both made on Raschel or small diameter circular machines), pajama girdles, sausage casing wrap and even novelty yarns—tricot "Zip-knit" (U. S. Patent No. 2,433,297) and Raschel-made chenille yarns (U. S. Patent Nos. 2,541,499 and 2,541,500).

The above discussion applies in general to single and double

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faced fabrics. Certain pattern effects cannot be introduced on a double-face basis and, conversely, some effects are restricted to single-faced constructions. The discussion does not apply, however, to tubular goods knit on circular warp machines, since it is neither possible to make the fabric in narrow strips nor introduce raised effects on its surface. Even openwork and patterns are restricted to diagonal motifs of character incidental to the mode of machine operation. The facility of limitless design changes, as available on tricot and Raschel units, is totally absent in these machines. Figure 1 portrays a chart indicating the primary and secondary classifications of all warp knitted products.

MATERIALS USED IN WARP KNITTING—Warp knitting employs practically every known type of textile material in a variety of forms like conventional and fancy yarn, ribbon, metal or plastic strip, roving, sliver, straw, rolled paper, braided or tubular cord, even tricot fabric slit into narrow bands.

There are two principal means of utilizing yarn or other material on a warp knit basis:

- Knitting-in, where the yarn is wrapped around the needles and converted into loops.

- Laying-in, where the yarn is laid at the back of the needles and becomes incorporated in the ground fabric without being taken into their hooks and converted into loops.

Since there is a definite limit on the size of yarn that can be accommodated inside the needle hook, laying-in will enable utilization of much heavier materials. It is, however, essential to provide a ground structure knit by at least one bar in order to lay in any yarn. A reference should be made at this juncture to some uncommon materials and their application in warp knitting.

One type of material is batting produced on a card or garnetting set-up. The batting is fed in its full width (40 inches and more) into a specially constructed warp knit machine to be reinforced with rows of warp stitches. The needles penetrate through the batting, draw yarn and form loops which consolidate it into a coherent web suitable for lining, insulation, pad-

ding, etc. (U. S. Patent No. 2,297,440).

Another material applied in warp knitting involves a woven fabric utilized as an embroidery base on crocheting machines (Cidega, Sander & Graaf). The needles provided with pointed heads penetrate the fabric, take yarn and draw loops on its surface. The rows of loops arranged in a simple pattern appear as embroidery effect.

British Patent No. 595,195 proposes to use an open, marquisette type woven cloth on a modified tricot machine for manufacture of porous, heat retentive fabrics. The needles passing through the fabric interstices form loops around them to render a bulky construction of considerable thermal insulating value due to large amount of air entrapped therein.

In all the above cases the material is neither knitted nor laid in. It merely serves as a base for drawing loops which alter the character and appearance of the initial material. Materials used in warp knitting may be divided into six principal groups:

A. Continuous filament yarns, e.g. 55 denier acetate, 40 denier Dacron, 210 denier nylon, six mil. polyethylene, 30 gauge elastic.

B. Staple, spun or fibrous yarns, e.g. cotton, staple nylon, wool/Dacron blend.

C. Fancy or novelty yarns, e.g. boucle, slub, flake, chenille, ratine.

D. Fibrous materials in form of silver, roving, batting in cotton, wool or multi-fiber blends subsequently used for press covers, carpets and padding.

E. Non-textile materials like rolled paper, synthetic straw, plastic and urethane foam strip, metal wire.

F. Pre-manufactured products like narrow ribbons and bands (woven, braided or tricot), knit cords, tubing, elastic bands.

CONTINUOUS FILAMENT—Here the material, cellulosic, regenerated or synthetic in nature, is spun or extruded into a form of fine endless filaments and collected as a coherent strand on a spinning package. The strand of filaments may be thrown, given further treatment like lofting, crimping, texturing, or used in twistless state as knitting yarn. Such yarn is described as a multi-filament as opposed to

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monofilament material. The latter is used only in low denier range (in tricot—15, 20 and 40 denier) for reasons to be explained in the next paragraph.

Continuous filament yarn is eminently suitable for warp knitting because of its uniformity, smooth surface and pliability. Thanks to these characteristics, the yarn easily passes around or through guiding elements on warping and knitting equipment. Pliability of yarn affords smooth lapping action and conversion into loops. Freedom from lint shedding, relative absence of clotting tendencies (sticking together), consistent strength, and elastic properties of filament yarns further contribute to their excellent knitting qualities.

Any filament yarn is featured by a number of variables exercising a major influence on the knitting performance, visual appearance or physical behavior of the resultant fabric.

These variables are: yarn denier, shape, number and denier of individual filaments, luster, color, twist, surface characteristics, shrinkage potential and mechanical properties.

We shall now consider each variable in some detail.

DENIER—Warp knitting machines can accommodate material in a wide range of deniers. For example, 28 gauge tricot machine can knit anything from the lowest denier of commercially available yarn (at the present nine denier nylon) up to 400 denier rayon or double this size on laid basis.

The maximum denier accommodated on any given gauge warp knit machine depends on fabric construction, type of yarn, its elastic properties, number, cross-section and denier of individual filaments, type of needles used, machine motions.

FABRIC CONSTRUCTION—The maximum size of material which may safely be used on a given gauge machine applies to the highest aggregate denier or equivalent count of yarn wrapped around every needle or selected group of needles. On a three-bar fabric, for example, there are three sets of threads engaged by the needles. If all bars are threaded solid, each needle will be lapped with three ends. It is important to differentiate between cases where all bars knit and where some knit and lay in

or blind lap (swing idly between the needles). When all three bars knit, three ends will be placed inside each needle hook and the aggregate denier is the sum of deniers carried on each bar. When two bars knit and one lays in or performs a blind lap, only two ends will get inside each needle hook. The aggregate denier will then be the sum of deniers on knitting bars only. The laying-in or floating bar yarn may be ignored unless its denier has a very large value.

Should one of the three knitting bars carry a heavy yarn, it is obvious the other two bars can be threaded with fine yarns only to comply with the aggregate denier limitation.

If the maximum aggregate denier for a given material is equal to, say 350, we are at liberty to choose the yarn denier on each bar in any desired combination as long as their total does not exceed 350.

Other factors like length of guide bar throw, lapping movement, fabric quality (inch per rack ratio) and threading set out will also affect the maximum denier knittable.

TYPE OF NEEDLE—Bearded needles of a tricot machine can cope with heavier denier yarn than latch needles on equivalent gauge Raschel unit. The compound type needles (F.N.F. and others) will accommodate higher denier materials than bearded needles.

MACHINE MOTIONS—On machines expressly designed for high operating speeds, the timing and motions of the knitting elements tends to reduce the maximum denier of yarn accommodated on given gauge. Slower machines with less critical motions are better suited for coping with heavier yarns.

The next instalment will discuss filament denier, cross section and number of filaments.

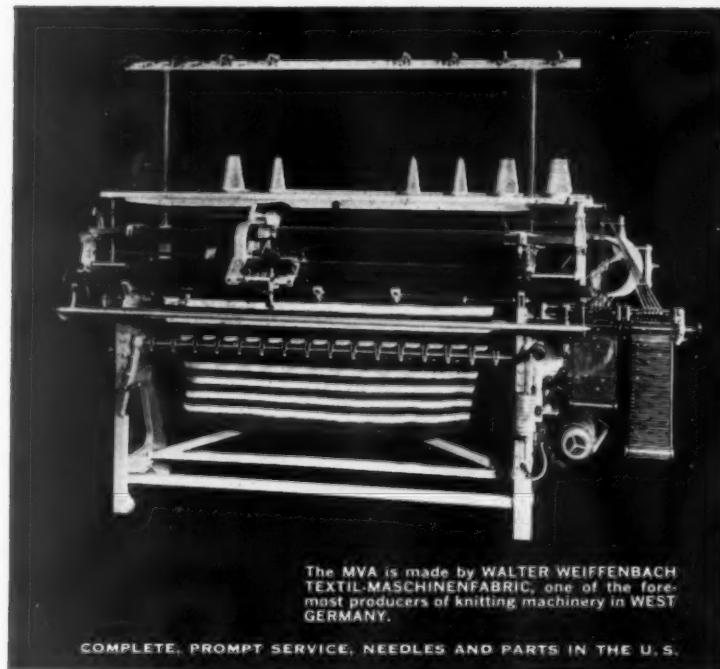
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The MVA is made by WALTER WEIFFENBACH TEXTIL-MASCHINENFABRIC, one of the foremost producers of knitting machinery in WEST GERMANY.

COMPLETE, PROMPT SERVICE, NEEDLES AND PARTS IN THE U.S.

**For Profit-Knitting Bulky Sweaters,
Trimming And Fine Knits**

**Samples can be
made by hand;
no chain needed.**

Contact Ideal Knitting Machinery Corp.
for further details,
prices and delivery.

**IDEAL KNITTING
MACHINE CORP.**

932 Madison Street
Brooklyn 21, N. Y.
Phone: HYacinth 1-3975

• **AVAILABLE IN 3 TO 14 CUT 63" WIDTH**

- Precision Built For High Speed.
- Racking Over 1 x 1 or 2 x 2 Needles Automatically, At Will.
- Unlimited Stitch Design Possibilities.
- Knoppen, Tuck Patterns, Racking, etc.
- Changes Can Be Made On Either Side Of Machine.
- High And Low Butt Needles On Front And Back Of Machine.
- 63" Width — Available From 3 to 14 Cut.
- Simple Dual Short Chain Control System For All Automatic Motions.
- 5-Stitch Setting Positions On Front And Back Of Machine.
- Front Needle Bed Can Be Lowered.
- Attached Dual Speed Motor.
- Adjustable Take-Down Rollers.
- Rugged Construction For Durability And High Output.
- Moderate Price.
- Safety Devices:

LOW VOLTAGE STOP MOTION, KNOT CATCHER, NEEDLE DETECTOR, RED SIGNAL TROUBLE LIGHT ON STOP MOTION.

THE INDUSTRY'S MARKET PLACE

MACHINERY—WANTED, FOR SALE

FOR SALE — CASH OR TERMS

- 1—Universal 7 cut border machine. Practically new.
- 2—Jacquard Model TJ, 28", 8½ cut, 6 feed, 4 color stripers
- 2—Jacquard Model LH, 30", 7 cut, 6 feed, 3 color stripers
- 1—Dubied Model VD, 52", 12 cut, 4 bar
- 1—Dubied Model VV, 52", 12 cut 6 bar
- 1—Dubied Model VD, 44", 10 cut, 4 bar
- 1—68", 1—76", 1—78", 7 cut Roba. double jack machines
- 1—Chandler button sewer with stand and motor
- 1—Lewis 200-1 button sewer with stand and motor
- 2—W&G label sewers, stands and motors
- 3—Merrow machines, high speed, A3DW-1 with stands & motors
- 1—Glomark with 2 lamps
- 2—12 point, 2—10 point, 2—14 point Sotco model P loopers
- 30—Various wire forms for sweaters and skirts

BEN WACHSMAN & CO.

Consultant for Appraisals and Liquidations

671 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn 21, N. Y.
Glenmore 2-4936

BEST BUYS

- 1—Philip Mach., 32 feed, 30", 14 cut
- 2—Phila. Jacq. TJ 13 & 14½ cut, 30", 12 feed, Jacq. automats
- 4—Phila. Jacq. TAI, 8¾, 13, 15, 16½ cut, 30", 12 feed, 4 col. strip.
- 1—Phila. Jacq. TJ, 10 cut, 30" 12 feed, 4 color strip., automats.
- 2—Phila. Jacq. TJ, 7 & 8 cut, 28", 6 feed, 4 color strip. automats
- 4—Phila. Jacq. LH, 6 & 8 cut, 30" & 28", 6 feed, 3 col. str.
- 1—O.G., 32", 36 feed, 8 cut, multi-feed jersey and 1 x 1 rib
- 2—Phila. Jacq. LA 30", 12 feed, 7 & 10 cut, 3 col. str.
- 1—Phila. Jacq. LA, 15", 7 cut, 4 feed, 2 col. str.
- 2—Leighton transfers, 6½ & 10 cut, 32" & 34", 9 feed, 4 col. str.
- 1—Leighton transfer, 19", 10 cut, 6 feed, striping boxes
- 3—Leighton brass ringers, 5 cut, 7½", 8¼", 8¾", 2 feed
- 8—Phila. Jacq. TA, 11" to 20", 4 feed, 6 to 12 cut
- 1—Phila. Jacq. TA, 18", 12 cut, 4 feed
- 1—Phila. Jacq. TA, 30", 10 cut, 12 feed, 4 col. str., extra cyl. & dials.
- 1—Phila. Jacq. MLW, 28", 11 cut, 24 feed, automats & wheels
- 6—Wildman PB2, 15", 17", 18", 20", 21", 28", 8 and 10 cut
- 1—Universal "Supramat" 62", 12 cut, 4 Bar, complete
- 1—Queens Model "B", 60", 12 cut, High & Low needles, Jacks
- 3—Lamb double head border machines, 5, 7 & 8 cut, with motors
- 2—Supreme flats, 44", 7 cut, high & low butt
- 1—Dubied BAN, 56", 12 cut, Jacquards front & back
- 1—Dubied VD, 40", 10 cut, 4 bar
- 1—Kastrinsky calendar mach., 60" with trolley
- 1—Universal border mach., 12 cut, 24", like new

Joseph Kopelowitz, Inc.

APPRaisALS — LIQUIDATIONS

600 Broadway, Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

EVERgreen 7-1145

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- 2—Leighton circulars: 1 22", 350 needles; 1 24", 382 needles, approximately 5½ cut, 2 feed, 3 needle rack with transfer style stitch adjusters, 3 finger stripe on 2 feeds, 2 speed motor drive, ¾ hp. Purchased new, March 1959. For further information please write:

BRISTOL KNITTING MILLS, INC.
951 Broadway, Fall River, Mass.

FOR SALE — SURPLUS MACHINERY

- 2—MLW Full Auto. 28", 11 cut, 48 end Elect. Stop Motion, 24 Feeds, Wheels, Jacq. Auto., 4 col stripers on each feed
- 1—TJ 28", 6 Feeds, 9 cut, 4 color Stripers
- 1—Phila. Jacq. 28", 24 feeds, 10 cut, Interlock Revolving Cylinder
- 2—Edmos 17", 25 feeds, 10 & 12 cut, 25 end Electric Stop Motion
- 1—Leighton 24", 6 feeds, 10 cut, 3 Needle rack
- 4—Grosser 2½ gauge Flat Power Full Auto. 32", 36", 40", 45"; 3 & 4 bar, 10 end Elec. Stop Motion, Knupen ½" & full card, locks
- 1—Circular 2½ gauge Sleever, 6½", 56 Needles, Automatic Tightening Attachment
- 1—Circular 2½ gauge Pocket Machine, 5", 37 Needles
- 1—Circular 2½ gauge Border Machine, 2¾", 20 Needles
- 1—3 Point Looper & Table
- 8—Stafford & Holt 19", 20", 22", 26", and 30", 8 & 10 cut Interlock and Rib
- 1—Kastrinsky 60" Calendar, Roller and Folding Table
- 1—CRA Spreader 36", #K 632 AC
- 1—Queens L & L Auto. power mach., double jacks, 54", 8 gauge, 4 bar #731

CLOVER KNITTING MILLS, INC.

'M' St. & Erie Ave., Phila. 24, Pa. Pioneer 4-1000

FOR SALE

- 4 Reading Textile frame full fashioned sweater machines, 12 sections each, 21 gauge, 32" width heads. Perfect working condition.

BOX 330J

FOR SALE

3—Phila. Jacq. TJ-12 fd. Jacq. & Trans. 30", 10 1/4 cut, 4 col. str.
 1—Phila. Jacq. TAI-12 fd. Int. & Trans. 30", 14 cut, 4 col. str.
 3—Phila. Jacq. MLW, 28", 12 Jacq. cards, 24 whls. 11 cut, 4 col. str.
 1—Phila. Jacq. TJI-12 fd. Jacq. & Trans. 30", 14 1/4 cut, 4 col. str.

JACK FORSTADT

3300 Frankford Ave., Phila. 34, Pa. GARfield 5-2563

KNITTING MACHINERY FOR SALE

For the manufacturer of French berets and millinery novelties. 30 years in business. Big potential for the right party.

BOX 340C**FOR SALE**

4—Jacq. TAI, 30", 13 1/2 cut, 12 feed, #5000
 2—Jacq. LH, 26", 6 cut, 6 feed
 2—Jacq. TJI, 26", 14 1/4 cut, 12 feed
 3—Morat interlocks 30", 24 feed, 16 npi
 2—Terrot interlocks 30", 24 cut, 16 npi
 1—Brinton PR-19, 24", 10 cut
 1—Supreme SA/ROF, 24", 14 cut
 1—Foster model 102 winder
 1—48" Troy extractor

SPEIZMAN KNITTING MACHINE CORP.

Main Office N. Y. C. Office
 508 W. 5th ST., CHARLOTTE, N.C. 350 5th AVE., NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
 Phone ED 4-5546 Phone PE 6-0451

**OFFER US YOUR SURPLUS
 MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT
 HIGHEST PRICES PAID**

1—Supramat, 4 cut, 63", full automatic Universal
 1—Phila. Jacq. TA, 5 cut, 30", 12 feed
 2—Wildman PB2, 18" & 24", 8 & 10 cut
 4—Loopers and tables, model P, 14, 15pt.
 2—Phila. Jacq. TA, 30", 10 cut, 12 feed, 4 col. stripers
 1—Phila. Jacq. LA, 9 1/2 cut, 6 feed, 3 color stripers
 6—Merrow machines, model A3DW1
 1—Scott & Williams Interlock, 30", 32 feed, 24 cut
 2—MC1, 4 cut, 65", full automatic Universal
 1—Phila. Jacq. G.W., 28", 24 feed, 10 cut, similar to PR19
 2—Dubied VV, 52" 8 cut machines
 1—Universal Supramat, 12 cut, 62"
 2—Suprafix border machines, 10 & 12 cut, 24", 6 borders at once
 1—Phila. Jacq. TJI, 14 1/4 cut, 30", 12 feed, 4 color stripers
 5—Phila. Jacq. TA, 14" to 18", 4 feed, 6 to 12 cut
 1—Roto-Coner, 20 spindle, latest style, with waxing attach.
 2—Phila. Jacq. TAI, 13 1/2, 16 1/2 cut, 30", 12 feed, 4 col. stripers
 1—Phila. Jacq. LA 15", 8 cut, 4 feed, 2 col. stripers
 1—Phila. Jacq. LA, 14", 8 cut, 4 feed, 2 col. stripers
 3—Phila. Jacq. MLW, 28", 11 cut, 24 feed, automat and wheels

STEINBERG BROTHERS

TEXTILE MACHINERY • AUCTIONEERS • APPRAISERS
 174 Scholes Street Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
 EVergreen 7-3715 - 6229 - 6241

FOR SALE

2 Philadelphia Jacquard TJI, 14 1/4 cut, 30", 12 feed, 4 color stripers.
Midway 7-1151 or BOX 257

SMALL KNITTING MILL FOR SALE

Completely equipped with 5 gauge flat knitting machines and finishing machines. In operation. Orders on hand.

BOX 330F**WANTED**

25 pound and 50 pound paddle machine for stretch dyeing.

BOX 340L**WANTED**

30" Jacquard LH machine, approximately 636 needles, must have all attachments. Please state price and serial number in reply.

BOX 340H**WANTED**

1—2 1/2 cut flat power machine, also
 1—5 cut flat power machine, 30" to 36" wide.

BOX 340K**FOR SALE**

3—Philip machines; 2—30", 14 cut, 30 feed, 1—30", 14 1/2 cut, 30 feed. 1—Stoll flat machine, 60", 10 cut. Can be seen in operation.

FORT LEE KNITTING MILLS

1605 John St., Fort Lee, N.J. WIndsor 4-3035

FOR SALE

2—Phila. Jacq. LHB, 4 cut, used 3 months
 1—Phila. Jacq. TJ-12, 5 cut
 1—Phila. Jacq. TJ-12, 6 cut
 2—Scott & Williams, interlock, 30", 30 feed, 18 cut
 2—Ordnance Gauge 24", 3 cut, 8 feed
 1—Roby flat Links & Links double jack, 96", 9 cut
 1—Lewis label sewer, 160-20

IDEAL KNITTING MACHINERY CORP.

932 Madison St., Brooklyn 21, N.Y.
 HYacinth 1-3975

FOR SALE

4 Queens flat Links and Links double jack machines; 2—88", 1—74", 1—62". Perfect condition. Can be seen in operation.

BOX 343

CONTRACTORS WANTED, CONTRACT WORK WANTED**COMMISSION SPINNING WANTED**

(Woollen System)

We spin from 1½-7 run. 50% of our production is spun by new machinery. We are located 200 miles from New York.

Write to BOX 331

JERSEY ORLON PRODUCTION WANTED

Quality jersey sweater mill wanted to make Turbo Orlon cardigans for dress house.

BOX 340E

CONTRACT WORK WANTED

Knitting Only

on all types of fine gauge and bulky sweaters.

BOX 330B

BAN-LON SHIRTS WANTED

Cut and sewn men's Ban-Lon shirts wanted in quantity. Must be experienced quality mill, and work with own yarn.

BOX 340D

CONTRACTORS WANTED

with 10 gauge Links and Links machines, and 10-12 cut transfer flat machines for men's knit shirts.

BOX 330K

FULL FASHIONED CONTRACT WORK WANTED

Contractor has opening for 300 dozen per week on ladies' and men's classics and novelties. Ban-Lon, fur blends, and all other yarns. Quality workmanship guaranteed. Can supply substantial references.

BOX 310H

ADDITIONAL WORK WANTED

Contractor has opening for an additional 150 dozen ultra-modern striped sweaters and 200 dozen napped and sheared sweaters.

BOX 344

FINISHING CONTRACTOR

has opening for 200 dozens per week on cardigans. Complete or partial finishing. Top quality workmanship.

GL. 2-4343

CONTRACT WORK WANTED

Men's, boys', ladies' sweaters and shirts on 18 cut Philip machines. Complete garment.

BOX 346

CONTRACTOR

open to knit cloth for bathing suits and dresses—your yarn and patterns. On 10½ cut pattern wheel machines.

BOX 349

CONTRACT WORK WANTED

on 2½ and 7 cut circular machines. Knitting only or complete garment.

BOX 341

CONTRACTORS WANTED

with 10 gauge Links and Links machines, and 10 and 12 cut transfer flat machines to make men's knit shirts.

HYacinth 7-8080 or BOX 340A

CONTRACT WORK WANTED

on 6 cut Supreme BRW and 8 and 9 cut LH Jacquard. Ladies' and children's. Complete garment. Samples upon request.

EVergreen 6-5905

HELP WANTED**WANTED**

Knitter-mechanic on new interlock-type machinery. Long Island mill.

BOX 340G

MECHANIC WANTED

on Supreme ROF and automatic machines.
Good opportunity. New York City area.

BOX 320E

SALESMAN

Old established sweater firm seeking top-notch
salesman for California and West Coast area.
Popular priced line. All replies confidential.

BOX 320D

MECHANIC WANTED

First class. Experienced on TJI and
Links machines. Must reside in New
York area. Company benefits. Write:

BOX 260K

MANAGER-PRODUCTION CONTROL

Leading manufacturer of nationally branded knitwear
and sportswear is seeking experienced production
control executive to manage this phase of its business under
the overall direction of its Director of Production Plan-
ning and Scheduling.

Position requires heavy experience, at least five years,
in the knitwear industry, scheduling greige mill and
finishing production, expediting production flow, control
of findings and forecasting of manpower and machine
loading. Individual must be capable of making his own
decisions and putting them into effect.

Please send full details to:

P. O. Box 895, New York 1, N. Y.

PRODUCTION MAN WANTED

for production control of ladies' sweater knitting mill. Per-
manent position with excellent position for right party.

BOX 320B

KNITTER-MECHANIC WANTED

on flat Links machines. Philadelphia area.
Good position. Good pay.

MAC M. ROTHKOPF & CO

317 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn 6, N.Y. HYacinth 7-1486

KNITTER-MECHANIC WANTED

on Dubied machines.
Must be able to make chains.

BOX 342

WANTED

Man to take charge of sewing and cutting departments
in up-to-date plant manufacturing ladies' and
men's sweaters. Good salary.

BOX 338

WORKING FOREMAN WANTED

Man to take charge of sewing and finishing
departments in modern plant located in
New England. Nationally advertised line.

BOX 340M

**LEADING CANADIAN KNITTING MILL
SEEKS AMERICAN DESIGNER
FOR LADIES' DRESSMAKER
& NOVELTY SWEATERS**

Free-lance basis. Styles submitted will be
confined to Canadian market and will
not conflict with American connections.

BOX 340J

POSITIONS WANTED**PRODUCTION MAN AVAILABLE**

Thoroughly experienced in men's, boys', women's, girls',
children's sweaters and cotton knit shirts. Capable
of handling contractors, purchasing piece goods, trims.
Also expert mechanic on all knitting machines.

BOX 345

YARNS WANTED, FOR SALE

WE BUY AND SELL
Worsted — Synthetics — Blends
AT BEST PRICES!

BEDFORD YARN CO.
Main 2-1340
Brooklyn, N. Y.
79 Clifton Place

SURPLUS YARNS BOUGHT & SOLD
RIDGEWOOD YARN CORP.
FOR SALE

150 lbs.—2/10, skeins, 65% lamb's wool, 20% Shetland, 15% mohair
125 lbs.—200/3, Ban-Lon yarn, natural
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WANTED FOR CASH Worsted - Zephyr - Synthetics Cotton
We always carry a large stock of yarns, dyed on cones for immediate use.
CALL EV 8-8277 686 Flushing Ave. **CENTURY**
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FOR SALE
ELASTIC YARN FOR KNITTING
• All Sizes and Colors

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WILSON YARN CORP.
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WE PAY TOP PRICES FOR SURPLUS YARN | We Buy & Sell | WORSTED & SYNTHETIC YARNS | We carry in stock all colors and all sizes for the knitting trade!

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LOFT FOR RENT

627 Broadway, New York City. 10,000 square feet, 50' x 200'. Formerly occupied by circular knitter, can be used on 24 hour day. Sprinklers, low fire insurance rate, wood floor, all means of transportation available.

Call Mr. B. Fishel — GR. 7-3164

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED TO PURCHASE

Factory equipped to make bulkies on Universals and Tricoma, with or without finishing equipment.

BOX 348

PARTNER WANTED

I need an associate with capital to buy out widow's share in a going, lucrative Jacquard knitting mill. Makers of better goods only. Plant consists of 14 transfer Jacquard machines and are set-up and running on Jacquard. Includes all auxiliary equipment. Plant is running on men's and ladies' Jacquard sweaters.

Call me at plant—DICKENS 2-6050
or at home—ESplanade 6-4585
Morris Lipsky

TRADE WANTS

RATES: one insertion—35 cents per word. Words set completely in capitals—40 cents per word. Box numbers count as two words. Minimum cost of advertisement—\$3.50. Minimum cost of Positions Wanted advertisements—\$5.00. Trade Wants for Monday's paper must be in by preceding Wednesday, 2 P.M. Please enclose payment with your order.

LEASE—SALE. LOFTS—BUILDINGS, ALL SIZES — ALL LOCATIONS. MILTON WOLF & CO., 744 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, MI. 3-8844.

Experienced production man, pattern and sample maker, available on polo shirts, sweaters. Box 340N.

Mill representative seeking line of well made, popular priced bulkies. Can assure good volume. Box 340P.

Contract work wanted: Knitting and finishing on all kinds of interlock sweaters. Men's, ladies' and children's. Box 340.

For Sale: 1 Dubied type BARB, #2, 60", 12 cut, latest style. Like new. Box 340B.

Knitter Available: Part-time, Saturdays only on Wildman Jacquard TAI, LH; flat trimming machines. Box 340F.

MERCANDISE FOR SALE

SAVE MONEY ON POLYETHYLENE BAGS

9½ x 13—G. 001 @ \$5.00 per M—G. 00075 @ \$4.25 per M
11 x 14—G. 001 @ \$6.00 per M—G. 00075 @ \$4.90 per M

LUCKY POLYETHYLENE MFG. CO.
454 Berry St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y. Evergreen 8-5403

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CLOSE-OUTS WANTED

CASH PAID for surplus stocks of Sweaters and Bathing Suits.

BERNETTE TEXTILE COMPANY

101 W. 31 St., New York City

BRYANT 9-5526-7

KNIT CLOSE-OUTS WANTED

Top prices for solids, stripes and fancies.

S. LEVINE AND SONS

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Cottons, Jerseys, Nylon Fleece, Lastex, Novelties, Metallics.
Woven Piece Goods and Remnants. We pay cash.

CHARMKNIT CORP., 82 Franklin St., N.Y.C. WA 5-6828

CLOSEOUTS WANTED
SURPLUS LASTEX & ELASTIC FABRICS

For Export Full pieces—Shorts Any quantity—Fair prices
HERBERT L. TOFFLER AND SONS, INC.
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Mill representative with large following will help you dispose of your closeouts. Why not write to

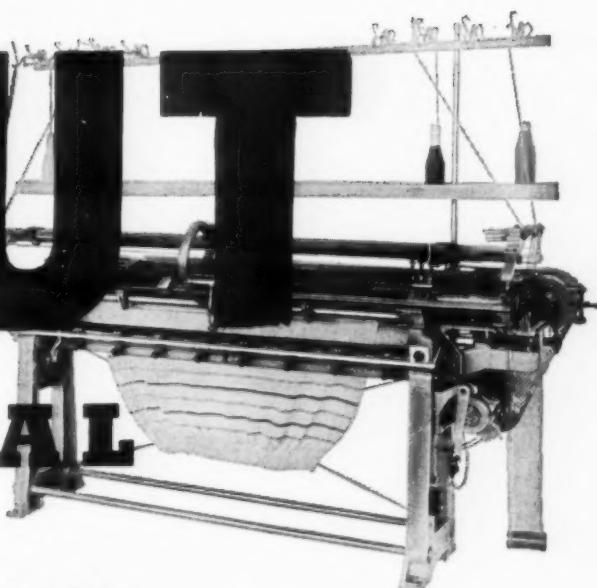
BOX 347

STONEHILL IS FIRST AGAIN . . . WITH THE NEW

3CUT

UNIVERSAL

SUPRAMAT "A"



THE MOST ADVANCED, VERSATILE BULKY MACHINE IN THE WORLD!

SOLE AGENTS IN U. S. A. AND CANADA

STONEHILL KNITTING MACHINES CORP.

174 SCHOLES STREET • BROOKLYN 6, N. Y.

SALES — PARTS — SERVICE

STAGG 2-2900





When you buy from Woonsocket you are buying the best! Whether it be cashmere, camels hair, angora, fur blends, mohair, lambs wool or other specialty yarn, Woonsocket begins with the world's finest fibers. Woonsocket processes them in its own mills, under highly scientific control until the yarn is delivered promptly to your factory. Thus you are assured of an adaptable resource, able to meet the constantly changing demands of men's and women's fashions.

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Spun by **WOONSOCKET SPINNING CO.**, 115 River St., Woonsocket, Rhode Island, POplar 9-3100

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